The Weekly Post.

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THEN.

ROSE TERRY.

I give thee treasures hour by hour,
That old-time princes asked in vain,
And pined for in their useless power,
Or died of passion's eager pain.

I give thee love as God gives light,
Aside from merit, or from prayer,
Rejoicing in its own delight,
And freer than the lavish air.

I give thee prayers, like jewels strung,
On golden threads of hope and fear;
And tenderer thoughts than ever hung,
In a sad angel's pitying tear.

As earth pours freely to the sea,
Her thousand streams of wealth untold,
So flows my silent life to thee,
Glad that its very sands are gold.

What care I for thy carelessness?
I give from depths that overflow,
Regardless that their power to bless,
Thy spirit cannot sound or know.

Far lingering on a distant dawn,
My triumph shines more sweet than late;
When from these mortal mists withdrawn,
Thy heart shall know me—I can wait.

BILL.

Aristocratic noses were turned up in disgust. The broad piazza of the hotel in the village of B. had perhaps never before such a weight of annoyed humanity. The proprietor had just informed his guests that the members of a circus company who were to perform in the neighborhood had telegraphed their intention of "putting up at our tavern." Within five minutes of the receipt of this intelligence almost every guest had received it as a personal insult. This of course was not to be wondered at; indeed it was a perfectly natural result, and one which our host should have been prepared for. The only surprise I felt was that in this goodly company there were to be found a few individuals whose noses remained level, and who, notwithstanding their "distinguished descent," did not appear to be in the least disturbed by the unusual news. We were sometimes compelled to look this fact squarely in the face. The accident of aristocratic birth does not always insure against plebian proclivities. The minority in this case, I observed, kept very quiet. A wise course for minorities on all occasions.

One little woman, who had charmed us all, even the folks with the sensitive olfactories, came dancing up to me after the party had dispersed, evidently imagining that she had found a congenial spirit.

"I am so glad," she said; "won't it be jolly?"

"Hush!" I answered, warningly. "Don't talk so loud."

"Oh! they are all gone," she went on, her pleasant eyes sparkling; "and I do believe I should just like to shock 'em."

I kept to myself the fact that she had already done so. Twice to my knowledge she had threatened Mrs. Grundy with vertigo. Once she had been seen tying up a finger on the head waiter. The poor fellow had given himself a bad cut and naturaly enough, perhaps, for one who didn't know any better, had rushed to the person whose sympathy and assistance he was surest of. On another occasion she had bounded into the dining-room fresh from a ramble in the woods, her hands full of wild flowers for her table. After arranging them nicely in a vase she actually selected some of the freshest of the blossoms, and making a tasteful buttonhole bouquet fastened it to the lapel of our waiter's coat.

"There, Frank," she said, "this is what I call a proper regard for the fitness of things. Give me some soup quick, please! I am famished."

It was a little singular, perhaps, but that colored man wore those flowers till they withered and wasted, carefully putting them in water every night.

But I must hurry on to "Bill." The circus company arrived, and of course there was a great bustle. Most of the guests kept their own rooms. I thought it would be pleasant to get a glimpse of the horses and hear the music, so I did not vacate my rocking chair on the piazza, as perhaps, under the circumstances, it was eminently proper I should do. My only lady companion was the sweet and incorrigible little Mrs. Van Arness, the lady above mentioned. Trunks, portmanteaus and baggage of all description found its way to the rooms set apart for our new guests. Then followed the human freight; by the way, not half so frightful or so course as our super-sensitiveness had imagined. A man and a woman looking very much like other folks walked into the house, the woman with a young baby in her arms, the man leading a little boy apparently about three years of age. The child's gait and manner gave evidence of training for the ring, even at that early age. Five minutes after I looked up from my book to see Mrs. Van Arness a short distance away from me, talking very busily with the same little fellow. His parents were busy in their own room, and had not probably noticed the child's absence.

"Come out here," said she at last, actually taking her companion by the hand and leading him toward me; "and see this lady. She likes little boys. I have heard her say so."

"Oh, everybody likes little boys," he answered naively; "everybody likes me," and then after a moment added: "but Bill likes me better than anybody?"

"Who is Bill?" I asked.

"What does Bill do?" inquired my friend, with keener intuition. The little one stopped a moment, and then, as if possessed by an original idea, bounded off to the iron chains which fenced the grounds in front of the hotel. Once here he stopped to assure himself that we were looking, and then said: "this is what Bill does."

In an instant he had turned two or three summersaults around the chain, and landed gracefully on his feet in the middle of the grass plot.

"That's no place to do it;" he added scornfully, as he returned to our side "Bill makes all the people clap their hands and holler 'hi! hi!' Oh! you ought to see Bill."

Just then a grey-coated, keen-faced, and good-natured looking young man came quickly up the path. In an instant the boy was off, saying joyfully:

"Oh, there's Bill!" and in less time than it takes me to write it Bill had him tight in his arms.

"Did you see that rough fellow kiss that child?" said Mrs. Van Arness, as the couple disappeared. Just then the most pompous of our boarders sauntered out, cigar between his fingers, and with a shrug of his fat shoulders remarked:

"I wonder at you, ladies. I have insisted upon my wife's keeping her room."

"Well!" said my companion, striking an attitude, and for the first time since my acquaintance with her evidently losing her temper, "that means that you think your wife would be contaminated by contact with these circus people?"

"You are correct, as usual, Mrs. Van Arness," he answered with impressiveness.

"Well, I like circus riders, she replied, with a mischievous crease in the corners of her pretty mouth; "that is, if they have hearts. I saw an Irishman, sir, a day laborer, the other day, digging in the streets, and I declare to you that I wanted to shake hands with him. A little girl almost fell into a hole he was making, and when he not only prevented her, but took her in his arms and hugged and kissed her, I thought to myself that the sweet nobility of that red-shirted son of Erin would put to shame many a so-called aristocrat in our so-called best society."

"Well, I declare!" said the gentleman, as my lady walked off. "Would you believe that a woman of her culture could have such low tastes."

I believe I smiled and made no answer. What use to fight these prejudices? About as much as to try and destroy a stone wall with a blow from one's head. Not long after this I came across Mrs. Van Arness in earnest conversation with Bill. I confess that this slightly annoyed me; but my annoyance was of short duration, for she turned to me and said:

"I just met that little boy I was talking to awhile ago in the hall, and if I hadn't dashed some water in his face I really believe he would have choked to death; and I was asking his friend some questions about him."

"And I was telling her," said Bill, respectfully, his hat in his hand, "that last night he had the croup, and he don't seem to have got over it; but he's as bright as a dollar now. The croup is generally pretty hard, I've heard, on a child of his build. He'll get through his performance the first of the evening, and his mother will send him right down to the hotel; and I shall be through in an hour or so after that. She has to ride the last one."

"And what becomes of the baby?"

"Toat goes to the show," he answered with a smile. "It's a mighty good baby, and we take turns taking care of it. If you have any thing, ma'am that's good for croup, I wish you'd let me know. If anything should happen to little Jo—well—if anything should happen."

For a moment he twirled his hat nervously, and then with an abrupt bow turned on his heel and walked hastily away.

"Oh! it was frightful!" said my companion. "Poor little child! I don't believe you ever heard anything half so sweet as what he said to me when I wiped the water from his face, after the spasm had passed."

"You was scared, wasn't you, lady! Mind now, don't tell Bill nor my mamma. My mamma will cry, and Bill will look this way!" and then he drew down his face in comic imitation of his faithful friend. I lost a little boy with croup once," she continued softly. "It must be agonizing for a mother to be obliged to live a life of this kind, with no time for domestic comfort; no time to nurse her sick, or pet her her little ones."

It was strange that this woman, bred in luxury accustomed to the choicest society should have not a word of blame to utter against the profession which her sister woman had chosen. She was sorry for her, she wanted to help her. She would have assisted her with her means and her sympathy, have nursed her and hers with her own tender hands, but reproach her never by thought, word or deed. I realized then as never before the tremendous power for good that such purity and unselfishness must exert. But God help us, the majority of those who labor for others, seek first in their mistaken zeal and pride to tear down trades and institutions, never thinking of the poor souls who perish in the ruins.

I heard no more from Mrs. Van Arness until about nine o'clock that evening. Then a messenger informed me that the lady desired my presence immediately in her room. I found her with little Jo in her arms, looking very pale and anxious. The boy had been brought home a short time before, and Bill, on arriving a few moments after, had found him in another spasm of strangulation and sent for my friend. He was now easier, and looked up into my face with a smile.

"Much as Jo could do to stand on Bill's hand to-night," he said, glancing at the poor fellow, who looked the picture of despair.

"But didn't they holler hi! hi! Bill?' didn't they clap their hands and holler hi! hi!"

"Next time we'll make 'em holler louder than that," said Bill, with difficulty; "we'll just tickle 'em to death, Jo!" and as the child closed his eyes wearily, continued with great pathos: "Won't we, little Jo? say, won't we, Jo?"

"Guess so!" said the child, and then followed another frightful spasm. The doctor came and did all that human skill suggested. The mother was sent for in great haste and all the time Bill walked backward and forward, up and down with the little sufferer, who begged to be kept in motion. At last, after one of these fearful paroxysms, the child opened his eyes and looked around at all of us. The angel of death, or rather of quick life was hovering near. That was plain to all but Bill. "Where's my mamma?" the child asked, in piteous tones, and then raising himself in his nurse's arms as if perfectly conscious that his time was short, said:

"Kiss Jo, quick, Bill. Kiss Jo, quick!"

The tiny arms were clasped around the rough neck, and when Bill, a moment after, held him off and looked into his face to account for the sudden stillness, a pair of lifeless blue eyes stared up at him. The child was gone. The mother in her short skirts, tinsel and paint, fresh from the ring, came in a moment after, and fell in a dead faint upon the floor. Neither moan nor tear escaped poor Bill. Once, as Mrs. Van Arness endeavored to comfort him, he remarked in a far-off way:

"I thought there was a God. Jo was all I had."

Well, it was all over, and the wretched mourners went away with their precious burden. I was surprised when Bill bade Mrs. Van Arness good by to hear him say:

"I hope I shall see you again some time, ma'am. I begin to understand it now, and I believe little Joe is in God's hands. That's a good deal to be sure of ma'am, and sometimes I shall be reconciled—but if it hadn't been for you!"

The young man turned away too full to utter another word. I don't think anybody else saw it, but when the weeping mother pressed Mrs. Van Arness' hand to her lips the dear woman drew her sister close to her heart and kissed her cheek with all tenderness and affection born of purest charity. For the greatest of all is charity.

A few days after this I was introduced to Rev. Mr. Van Arness. Imagine my surprise on discovering that my friend was a minister's wife.

Our pompous guest said to him soon after his arrival:

"Your wife has worn herself quite out waiting on some people here. Nothing any of us could say or do seemed to have the least effect; and with this class of people, sir you of course know how impossible it is to do any good.

The pale face of the minister flushed a little as he answered:

"My wife, Heaven bless her! works with her heart! And, my dear sir, although mine has not been an unsuccessful ministry, yet I assure you she has accomplished more with her heart and her hands than I ever have or ever shall accomplish by the pulpit." Amen! and amen.

CANKER WORM.

At the St. Louis Academy of Sciences Prof. Chas. V. Riley presented a paper for publication, entitled "Remarks on Canker-worms," or looping caterpillars of one of the lepidoptera, and very injurious to fruit and shade trees, and which until the English sparrow was introduced could only be fought with troughs of oil, and tarred bandages applied around the trunks of the trees. This he thought was in consequence of the fact that the female is wingless, and crawls up the trees by the trunk, in order to lay her eggs, any obstruction to this operation interfering with the process of reproduction. Prof. Riley's paper was also intended to show that there are two distinct species to be found under the same name, one ascending the trees in the Spring and the other in the Fall. The scraping of the bark in Spring and the application of oil is recommended as a security against the first species. The prevention of the Fall canker-worm is more difficult, and for it the mechanical applications referred to, or the introduction and protection of insectivorous birds will alone suffice.

Prof. Riley, to whom we owe so much of our knowledge in regard to the natural history and character of the phylloxera or terrible grapevine louse, that is now doing so much damage to the European vineyards, announced some additional facts tending to complete this history. The only remaining problem in regard to the full life history of this animal was the nidus which the winged female chooses for the consignment of the few eggs which she lays. He now finds, as the result of a long continued series of experiments that the eggs are often laid in crevices on the face of the ground, but still more generally on the leaves, attached by one end amid the natural pubescence of the under surface. By hatching out these eggs carefully Prof. Riley has at last succeeded in obtaining a number of living females and settled some questions previous entirely unsolved. Prof. Riley regretted to say that the discovery of these varied modes of depositing the eggs showed the impracticability of the various suggestions in regard to the destruction of either the winged females or their eggs by introducing into the vineyards plants which it was thought would attract them more particularly, so that these could be destroyed, with their inhabitants, and thus free the vineyard from the pest. Prof. Riley furthermore stated that the phylloxera has already made its appearance in the vineyards of California, where its rapid spread is producing great alarm.

PEACE HATH HER TRIUMPHS.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Detroiter rushing down Griswold street, ran against a man and knocked him over. The victim leaped up, and striking at the other, said:

"What did you push me over for?"

"Don't you talk that way to me!" roared the first man, striking back.

"I'll knock your head off!"

"You can't do it!"

"I can whip you blind!"

"You can't lick a flea!"

At this juncture a third man appeared, and knowing them both, he said:

"Here, stop this! Mr. Blank, here, is going down the street to avoid a doctor's collector, while you, Mr. Dash, are going up the street to get away from a tailor!"

"Then I beg your pardon," said Mr. Blank.

"Then I beg yours," said Mr. Dash.

Then they shook hands, and white-robed Peace sang her songs of joy.

EVENING.

Propitious hour! the close of day,
The rest from weariness and woe,
When stars shoot forth each twinkling ray,
And over Earth soft radiance throw.
Portentous calm! serene repose!
Reprieve from sorrow kindly lent
To cheer the burden'd mind of those
Oppress'd by care, by labor spent.

The sooth'd and placid spirit turns
With gleeful haste to pleasant themes,
And, magic'ly produced, discerns
Phantasmagoria of dreams.
How bright the gilding of the light
Fancy's glass! How deftly spring
The visions into life, whose flight
Can from the past a glamour bring!

The story of the buried years,
When youth was in its merry May,
Before its dews had changed to tears,
Comes back to gladden Winter's gray.
We hear again the shout of glee
We see the smiles we loved so well,
And wander buoyantly and free
Through scenes where we were wont to dwell!

An , when maturer cares had come,
And grief along the path was spread,
And shadows flutter'd o'er the home,
There shed our tears above our dead!
Those treasures of our Love arestor'd
Wi him our hearts secure, to last
While mem'ry with its golden cord
Unites the present and the past.

GEO BLAKE.

FASHION NOTES.

GIRLS DRESSES.

The vest overdress is one of the most popular overdresses for girls. It is a partly fitted polonaise, with a deep Louis XV. vest set in. The back is shorter than the long front, and has but one seam; for very stout girls it is better to shape a side form in the back, making three seams, in the English fashion. The side of the garment has a useful square pocket. The long front slopes away sharply to show the vest, which is set in with the side seams, or, if greater warmth is required, the vest may have a separate back made of flannel. The kilt skirt is generally worn by girls, but a gored and flounced skirt may be used if preferred. Braid in short parallel pieces, and giving the military effect, is the trimming most used for these suits. The materials are very dark warm wool stuff, such as cashmere, serge, camel's hair, or Knickerbocker. Solid colors are preferred for such dresses, but the design is also liked for plaids, as it requires so little trimming. For very small girls who cannot arrange their dresses carefully it is, perhaps, better to attack the kilt skirt to the vest overdress, making the whole suit one garment. To do this the placket opening of the skirt should be made on one side, and the belt of the skirt should be tacked to the back and sides of the overdress.

For every day and school wear there is nothing more appropriate than the comfortable kilt suit. This consists of the warm kilt skirt with deep plaits that cover the girls limbs with three thickness of the material, a simple basque buttoned behind, and a loose stylish sacque that may be made of the dress material wadded, or else of heavy yet soft cloth. The kilt skirt reaches half-way between the knees and ankles. It must be hemmed or else faced about three inches from the bottom. The plaits are pressed flatly, and to keep them in place permanently it is well to sew one or more rows of tape around and underneath the skirt, tacking each plait to the tapes. The basque may have a separate vest in, but it is more usual to merely outline this vest by trimming, and instead of darts to use the Gabrielle side forms that pass into the shoulder. It is customary to make the entire suit of dark cashmere (green, brown or navy blue), with a flannel lined or wadded cashmere sacque. If the colors shown are very dark—and they must be dark in order to be stylish—the sacque will be appropriate with other dresses. A mere cording of silk or of the cashmere on the edges will be sufficient trimming.

A newspaper letter writer comments upon the skill and popularity of the men milliners in Boston. That city, he says, is also well supplied with men dressmakers.

The New York correspondent of a western newspaper informs the readers of that journal that ladies in this city wear "dog collars of jet, steel and gilt, close around the neck."

Joan of Arc is a very fashionable name this season for articles of woman's attire, and many recent inventions in the way of dress ornaments are christened after the Maid of Orleans.

The most economical of the new gloves for street wear in Paris is called the "Castorine." This glove is durable and elegant, and is made in all colors, deep prune and bronze being the most favored shades. It is made with two buttons only.

Madame Emmeline Raymond comments, in *La Mode Illustree*, upon the prevailing popularity of damasked materials for dresses in Paris. Damask silk and satin appears in carriage robes, evening dresses, traveling dresses, as well as in hat and bonnet trimmings.

The Joan of Arc glove is worn with riding costumes in Paris. It is made of thick but pliant kid, with a military gauntlet which nearly covers the forearm. Pedestrians sometime appear upon the promenades wearing the gloves, but polite fashion frowns upon them.

"The Russian glove" is the most sensible as well as the most fashionable of new hand gear for woman's wear out of doors this winter. It is made of very fine and smooth kid, and the inside is lined with soft fur. It is said to be agreeable, elegant in appearance, and convenient. The Russian glove is worn with either two or three buttons, at the option of the wearer.

Gloves to be worn with elaborate costumes are made of very fine kid, and the most popular style in Paris at present is "le Gant Royal." This is made with two, three, and four buttons and in all colors, the predominating shades being slate, pale ash, light brown, and for special occasions rose and violet. With evening toilettes these gloves are worn with six, eight and ten buttons.

A great variety is noticeable in the fashionable neck gear for ladies this season. The most popular collars (according to the Lady's Journal) are the tall standing band, from one to two and a half inches high with the corners turned over but not flattened down, and the Byron or wide turned over shape. Cravats of lace, silk, twilled satin and *crepe de chine* are worn, and a great variety of styles have obtained favor.

Chatelaines for sustaining the miscellaneous articles which women think it well to carry about with them—scent-bottles, fans, umbrellas, &c.—are now very gaudy and glittering. Oxidized metals are popular, and even iron is used for them. One, which is described in a French journal as of silver crossed transversely with black velvet, would be a very appropriate sign for a barber's shop. The "Czar" is the favorite name of a favorite chatelaine, and "Joan of Arc" is (of course) the name of another.

A remarkable evening dress (dubbed "Toilette de Soiree") is described and illustrated in the French fashion journal, *La Mode Illustree*. The wearer resembles an ancient Persian woman, but the general effect of the dress, although it is *outre*, as the French say, is not unpleasant. The underskirt is of bronze faye, and the close-fitting polonaise is of damask silk with bronze flowering upon a white ground. The polonaise is trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon of a bronze shade, with a Joan of Arc sash (a new Parisian invention) of silver material crossed with bronze velvet ribbon, which supports a fan.

ERRORS ABOUT APOPLEXY.

CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE—PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS RARE — EXCITING CAUSES.

[Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

In conversing with persons about Vice President Wilson's death and its cause, I have noticed that few have a right conception of the symptoms of apoplexy. The conditions constituting an attack are the rupture of a cerebral blood-vessel and consequent hemorrhage or extravasation of blood into the brain. The effect of an extravasation of blood into the brain substance is the same as compression by a depressed portion of the skull, because the brain is inclosed in a hard, unyielding, bony case. Under these circumstances the pressure caused by the extravasated blood interrupts the circulation in the substance of the brain, and the apoplectic phenomena, such as stupor, insensibility, etc., are in fact due to a deficiency of a proper supply of blood to the nervous mass. The mechanism is practically the same when apoplexy depends on sudden and intense congestion, or the plugging of a cerebral artery by a blood clot.

The symptoms of the disease and immediate cause of death are, therefore, due to a lack of a proper supply of blood to the brain, and not, as is generally supposed, to an accumulation or "rush of blood to the head." It may appear paradoxical that a superfluous quantity of blood within the cranium should destroy life by depriving the mass of brain of a sufficient supply of arterial blood, yet the fact is sufficiently clear. The rupture of the cerebral blood vessels is due to weakness of its coats, which is the result of general debility or previous ill health. In the great majority of cases there are no premonitory symptoms. The attack may be preceded, in certain instances, by a sense of weight or fullness, vertigo, flushing of the face, etc., but these symptoms are never of sufficient significance to warrant the prediction of an attack. Statistics show that of 63 cases analyzed with reference to premonitory symptoms by Rocheaux, they were present in only 9, less than 15 per cent. of the whole number. The liability to an attack increases progressively from the age of 20 years upward, occurring most frequently after 60 years of age, which is due to the increased weakness of the coats of the blood vessels in old age, and hence their liability to rupture.

It is generally supposed that an attack is usually preceded by strong mental excitement or violent physical exertion. This does not seem to be the case. Although attacks sometimes follow severe muscular exercise or mental excitement, in the large proportion of cases the affection is not induced by any obvious exciting cause. Gendrin analyzed 176 cases, and found that 97 (over 55 per cent.) occurred during sleep, and a large share of the others when the patients were comparatively quiet. Another popular error is the supposition that a certain class of persons who have short necks, florid faces, with what is known as a full habit, with considerable embonpoint, are peculiarly liable to a so-called apoplectic constitution. Recent researches and analyses of large numbers of cases have developed the facts that no reliance is to be placed on these or any other external characters as denoting a predisposition to apoplexy, and that the majority of persons attacked are either spare or of ordinary habit of body. After a patient has suffered one attack and partially recovered, the conditions which induced it are likely to remain or to return, and hence there is considerable liability to a recurrence. Physicians therefore conclude that unless one attack has occurred there are but few if any physical signs or premonitory symptons which will warrant the prediction of an attack in any case.

M. D.

LOST SHEEP.

A Methodist minister traveling in the back settlement of a Western State stopped at a cabin, where an old lady received him very kindly, giving him a warm supper, and asking him many questions. "Stranger, where mought you be from?" "Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Kentucky." "Wall, stranger, hope no offence, but what mought you be doing out here?" "Madam, I am looking for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John," shouted the old lady, "here's a stranger all the way from Kentucky a hunting lost stock, and I'll just bet my life that old curly-haired black ram that came into our yard belongs to him.

[For The Post.]

THE ANSWER.

It was night, and I with weary feet
Sat down to rest, I heeded not
A child beside me, who with accents sweet,
Was sent to bless my lowly lot.
I thought of all the care next day would bring;
Envied my neighbor o'er the way;
She was rich, I was poor, she could sing;
I must go mourning all the day.

She had no child, for which to toil for bread;
Mine must grow up to poverty an heir.
I must fight hunger, even then must dread,
A hard life for my darling there.
I thought of one, strong in the days of old,
Dead now—the weaker ones were passed;
I and my lovely child must through the cold
Travel, and reach that world at last!

To-day the tears fall down like saddened rain;
God knows I did not wish my child to die;
He was my all; my only shield from pain.
Can I be thankful that his storm is bye?
I scarcely know, how strangely answers God.
I asked what I thought best and wise;
To-morrow shall my child sleep 'neath the sod;
To-morrow shall I childless rise.

Could I but claim him mine, once more,
I'd tell, nor envy rank nor gold.
Too late! the twilight steals o'er
And hides the dead in its dark fold.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

THE CONGRESSMEN INVITED TO VISIT THE GROUNDS BY GENERAL HAWLEY.

The following letter has been addressed to every member of Congress:

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.

DEAR SIR: The pamphlet and circular we send you very imperfectly indicate the condition and progress of this work. It is conducted by a National Commission, composed from two members from each State and Territory commissioned by the President of the United States. They have inclosed 230 acres within the magnificent 3,000 acres of Fairmount Park, a location unsupassed for beauty and appropriateness. Within that inclosure will be not less than 150 structures of all classes, the largest covering twenty-one acres. The exhibition buildings proper cover not less than sixty acres. Four of the largest are nearly done. Eight or nine foreign commissions will erect twelve or thirteen ornamental edifices, parlors, &c. About fifteen of our States will put up similar structures. Thirty-eight foreign nations have accepted invitations, and several of them are making unusual preparations. The facilities for moving men and goods have never been equalled at any previous exhibition. Equal excellence may be claimed for the fitness, grace and grandeur of the buildings and the beauty of the general view. The Exhibition promises to be a more splendid success than we had dared to hope. This is an international exhibition on an occasion of extraordinary interest, and American institutions of all kinds, American progress in the arts and sciences, and American resources and capabilities will be subjected to the close inspection of learned commissions from all nations. That you may be able to consider understandingly questions concerning the Exhibition and involving the national honor that may arise in Congress, we respectfully urge you to visit Philadelphia and the Exhibition grounds at your earliest convenience, either on your way to Washington or soon thereafter. The officers of the commission and the Board of Finance will be very glad to receive and guide you. Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
Pres. U. S. Centennial Commission.
JOHN WELSH,
President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

[Troy Whig.]

Miss Blanche Cook, an estimable young lady, aged twenty-two years, daughter of the late George T. Cook, and sister-in-law of Officer Longstaff, of the Lansingburg police, committed suicide at seven o'clock last evening by jumping into the river from the dock at James H. Adams', near Ninth street, in that village. Miss Cook left the residence of her mother, corner of the avenue and North street, shortly after six o'clock, in company with a little colored girl named Ida Peterson, ostensibly to take a walk. They walked down North street to River, and up River to Market, when Miss Cook gave the little girl a note, with instructions to go to Stryker's store, at the corner of State and Market streets, and wait for half an hour. If at the end of that time Miss Cook did not come, Ida was directed to take the note to Mrs. Longstaff. She did not come and the girl delivered the note as directed.

Miss Cook stated in the note that her life was a failure, that she had no desire to live longer and that she intended to end her troubles in the river at the foot of North street. Officer Longstaff was immediately notified, when he at once proceeded to the place indicated, and after a brief search found a plaid cape worn by the deceased lying on a pile of wood on Mr. Adams' dock. Grapples were procured, and with the assistance of neighbors the river in the vicinity was dragged until midnight, but no trace of the body was found.

The young lady was to have been married at Christmas to Mr. Henry Walbridge, of Washington, D. C., but owing to illness of her mother, had written a few days since to have the marriage postponed until April. Whether an unsatisfactory answer had been returned to her appeal, or whether illness, from which she had been suffering for the past two weeks, was the cause of unsettling her reason, is not known. It had been apparent for several days that she was laboring under great mental depression, but no thought of her attempting suicide had entered into the minds of her friends. Miss Cook was an amiable, accomplished young lady, the sole companion of a widowed mother, who, with the other members of the family, will have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their affliction.

WHAT does an honest grocer do with his goods? He gives them away (a weigh).

EXPERIENCE AT A FARO BANK.

THE cadaverous specter of Greek Gulch was in town last week and brought enough gold-dust with him to open his faro bank. The specter lost seven ounces, and after announcing that he was "cinched," asked permission, in his usual polite manner, to "play $2 on the Jack."

"Can't do it," retorted Joe.

"Pull," was the sententious remark of the specter.

"'Twon't do," firmly answered Joe. Quick as thought the specter drew a Derringer, and thrusting it down on the card, yelled in tones that would have done credit to a crazy Digger Indian:

"Two dollars on the Jack! make it or burst. Pull, you scavenger, or this bank 'll suspend payment right here!"

The effect was instantaneous. Joe straightened up with the remark:

"All right, Mister, all right; that's good for two dollars," and slipped a card from the bottom, won the Derringer.

The specter had asserted himself, however, and departed perfectly satisfied with the result.

A LESSON.

[Danbury News.]

They have discovered a man in Paris who has a fork in his stomach. There is a lesson to us all in this incident. It teaches us to be more thoughtful for others, and more charitable in our judgments. Many a man we meet on our crowded streets carries a pain in his heart which tinges his whole life. But he gives no outward sign, and we pass him without bestowing a thought upon him. Is it not then equally reasonable to suppose that daily we jostle unconsciously and indifferently men whose faces are as calm and placid as a summer sky, but in whose stomach may be lurking a fork, or a flat-iron, or a pair of tongs, tinging their whole lives with unyielding sadness?

VARIETIES.

BLUNT men are generally sharp.

A SEEDY occupation—The florist.

NARROW silver bracelets are fashionable.

WHY do honest ducks dip their heads under water? To liquidate their little bills.

WHEN the man said "look into my heart" it is supposed he had a windy-pain in his stomach.

A FELLOW who got drunk on election day said it was owing to his effort to put down "party spirit."

STAMPED or embossed velvets and silks are much used abroad for overdresses, polonaises, etc. in combination with plain underskirts.

THE deep pockets, necessitated by the narrow "pull back," skirts, are growing larger and are more elaborately trimmed than ever.

NEW chatelaine belts of silver wire links and clasps fasten around the waist, and have pendants for vinaigrette, fan or handkerchief.

VERY light, almost white felt hats, trimmed with a netted scarf, white, or very pale grey ostrich feather, and silver buckle are en regle for the opera, etc.

HOW was it that Captain Boyton had such a very heavy weight to carry when he crossed the English Channel? Because as soon as he lay on his back his backers laid on him.

COCK'S plumes of deepest green shades are mounted in thick ruches, long clustered plumes, and in bandeaux that pass around the crown and hang on each side behind *a la Mercure*.

THE "newest" in engagement rings is a broad corrugated band of rich yellow gold with the solitaire set up high in knife edge setting, with a fine ring of black or blue enamel encircling it.

IMMENSE footprints were found about a house on Laurel Hill yesterday morning, and it is thought some Windham county girls were trying to commit a burglary there during the night.

WE don't know how many daily papers Rev. Dr. Lorrimer takes, but he stated in a recent lecture "If there is any one thing for which the human race is pre-eminent, it is for profound and solid lying."

IN Providence and Worcester the price of milk has gone up two cents a quart for the winter, but our excellent system of water works enables milkmen here to retail at the old rates.—[Norwich Bulletin.

A MILKMAN was awakened by a wag in the night with the announcement that his cow was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of his animal, when, lo! he found a turnip stuck in the mouth of the pump.

"I NEVER got mad at a fool," was the cutting remark of a man who fancied himself affronted by another. "That accounts for your being on such amicable terms with yourself," was the rejoinder.

M. JOURDANET, a French physician who has devoted many years in researches on the influence of the pressure of the atmosphere on human life places the extreme height at which it is possible to dwell permanently, at between thirteen and sixteen thousand feet.

ROSSI has announced in the Paris papers that, for his part, he has entirely filled his American contract by sending over the stipulated forfeit of $10,000 to the New World manager. The latter protests that he neither received the money nor replies to his despatches.

GOVERNOR GASTON, of Massachusetts is said to bear his defeat gratefully. He will resume the active practice of law after January 1st. The Governor seems to be good at most every thing he tries. As a public official he has won the respect of his political opponents, and as a lawyer he is conceded a place in the front rank of the profession.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875.

LATEST returns from Massachusetts—Royal, Gilkey & Co., $250,000; assets, $70,000.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer has offered Dana the crown twice, but Charles firmly refuses it.

BISHOP McLAREN has gone through all right, and will be consecrated in December.

THE Whisky Ringsters did not enjoy their Thanksgiving turkey as much as they did a year ago.

THE estate of Wm. B. Astor, deceased, is estimated at $100,000,000. He owned more real estate than any four men in New York.

JUDGE TREAT decided that two counts in the indictment against Avery were bad. Avery goes further than Judge Treat, and declares that they are all bad—very bad.

THE Whisky Ring can stand almost any other kind of a "treat" except the one in St. Louis, and they even say that there is no "bliss" in the way the Assistant District-Attorney goes for them.

THE Graphic's most serious charge against Jennings of the Times is, that he keeps an hypothenuse in his house. The editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette is gravely suspected of a similar dereliction.

THE question of the next Presidency will not be settled until Samuel Bowles, Murat Halstead and Horace White make their nominations. White is on his way back from Europe to attend the Triune Convention.

THE Gazette admits that its "arguments" as to the granting of school certificates in New York are false, and yet insists that the people shall accept them as true. This is, of course, exactly like the Gazette.

WE can now go to war with Spain with the assurance that we will have plenty of money to carry it on. The Secretary of the Treasury has reduced salaries in the Pittsburgh Custom House to the extent of $400.

THE Springfield Republican has the Adamite Presidential ticket in the field. The Cincinnati Commercial is going to bring out a pre-Adamite one, while the Courier-Journal will no doubt maintain that neither of them will amount to A-dam.

THE best informed Democrats in Washington think the following ticket will go through. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker. A. D. Banks, Clerk. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-arms. This gives a representative to the Middle States, the South and West.

THE Commercial thinks that THE POST is dull. Our contemporary never could appreciate anything. He always sniffles at the comic opera, and laughs like a hyena at funerals. If we had the contract for furnishing him with brains, we would disappoint some lover of broth *de colpach caput*.

THE honors being paid to the memory of Vice President Wilson are not only of the highest kind, but of the most unselfish character, and are truly worthy the American people, who seem ready to forget all political animosities at the grave and remember only that the distinguished dead was a son of the Republic.

IS THERE any decent man to-day willing to acknowledge to his children that he had been a Know-Nothing, although as a party it carried everything before it like a tornado, and then subsided in disgrace? Such will be the result again if the Republican party lends its name to an organization which is to revive all that was odious in Know-Nothingism. There is a spirit of fair play at the bottom of the American heart which will not long permit injustice to any class of citizens who are protected by the most sacred guarantees ever vouchsafed to man. Disgrace and humiliation must surely follow any attempt to abridge the civil or religious rights of any portion of our people.

THE contest between the Gazette and Dispatch grows interesting at times. Prior to the late election the state of the contest between them was neatly summed up by the ancient poet who wrote:

A Ragman met a Bagman going to the barn,
Says the Ragman to the Bagman, "I'll do you no harm."

But the Bagman of the Dispatch would not believe the Ragman of the Gazette, so the fight went on about the currency. The election being over, and the mail letting contracts being given out to the faithful in the ranks of the Third Term, the contest takes somewhat of a different shape, and a new simile from the ancient poet may be introduced, as follows:

"'A Ryeman met a Pieman agoing to the fair,
Says the Ryeman to the Pieman, 'Let me taste your ware;'
Says the Pieman to the Ryeman, 'Show me first your penny;'
Says the Ryeman to the Pieman, 'Indeed I have not any.'"

The Pieman of the Gazette grows more independent every day, and calls upon his enemies to show their pennies, derived from government advertisements, to be told that they are "nix." "So runs the world away."

THE PRESIDENCY.

People who imagine that the renomination of Grant for a Third Term absorbs all the real and deep thought about the next Presidency, that is extant in this country, are very much mistaken. That Grant is now openly as well as secretly working for a Third Term and that he will receive the Radical nomination, admits of no sort of doubt. For ourselves we firmly believe that he will receive the nomination of his party and the eventual support of its leaders and newspapers.

But what is really and gravely, although quietly discussed, is the man who shall defeat Grant, and rescue the country from the impending ruin that threatens it. It is admitted on all hands that no one short of the highest order of statesmanship is now adequate to restore the country and rehabilitate our imperilled institutions, and take us back to the true path of national prosperity and perpetuity. Empyrics or untried men, or men of mediocre ability will not do. If Grant continues on, he will plunge the country into the abyss of destruction. If he is succeeded by a weak man, of either party, the Ship of State will go to pieces upon the breakers to which Grant and his party leaders have steered it during the last eight perilous years.

Hence, Grant's successor must be a man in every way equal to the appalling exigency that now exists in the political history of the country. He must be neither a trimmer nor one who will for a moment temporize with the existing evils, but a man who fully and absolutely comprehends the situation, and who, fixing his eye upon the Constitution as it existed in the purity and simplicity of its guarantees, with a firm hand will lop away all foreign substances that have attached themselves to it, at the same time recognizing and fully comprehending every result of the late civil war, which are to be no more ignored than the sun at noon-day.

Casarism in all of its forms, and especially in its worst form, the official corruption that has overspread the whole land, must be swept away with a relentless hand, it matters not who goes down in the debris or who languishes behind prison bars. The epidemic of enormous salaries must be cured, and the knife must not be spared in effecting that cure. The age of extravagant expenditures must be banished—in short we must get back to an era of honesty, economy and statesmanship. This must either be accomplished, or the country will go to destruction upon the very threshold of the second century of its existence.

Can Grant accomplish this? Will he attempt to accomplish it? There is nothing in the history of his two Administrations that would inspire such a hope. There is no leader in his party that would be an improvement upon Grant himself in the Presidential chair. The Democratic party, therefore, must furnish the man to rescue the Republic from its peril, and fortunately the choice is not confined to a single individual.

Present bickerings about candidates are worse than foolish, and those who indulge in them are worse than unwise. From among the Democratic statesmen of the country must be chosen some man who has the will, the courage, the statesmanship, the training, the ability and the firm iron-like honesty of purpose to turn the government back from the highway of destruction in which it is now traveling, and put it upon a right course.

This State and that State presents her favorite son as worthy to be chosen for the high honor, to be applauded or hissed at, according to circumstances. While bickerings are unwise, it is the part of wisdom to earnestly discuss the real merits of every candidate that may be canvassed in this perilous conjuncture of our political career, to the end that the right man may be eventually chosen to lead us out of the wilderness, where we now wander without guide or compass.

Pennsylvania has not as yet presented a "favorite son" for the consideration of the nation at large, nor would we in her behalf thrust a favorite son forward. But while discussing possible candidates, it should not be forgotten that Pennsylvania has a son than whom none bear a prouder front in the forward rank of statesmanship. A man whose life has been as pure as his statesmanship is far-reaching and comprehensive. A man whose good advice has been unheeded by the Administrations of the last sixteen years, but to whom those Administrations have gone in the hour of peril to ask that the path of safety be pointed out. A man under whom official corruption would not be permitted to exist, much less to flourish and spread itself like a green bay tree, until it overshadows the whole land. A man who has been trained in the highest school of statesmanship, who is acknowledged on all hands to be the greatest constitutional expounder of the age, and whose already distinguished services have crowned him with laurels worthily bestowed. A man under whose guidance the Republic would be safe, and by whom it would be brought back to the true and ancient landmarks, so that it might enter upon the second century of its existence, clothed with bright promise and surrounded by enduring certainty. We need not say we refer to Jeremiah S. Black.

THE U. S. SENATE.

Since the death of Ferry, Connecticut will now be represented by two Democratic Senators which, with the gain in Mississippi and Texas, will increase the Democratic vote to thirty-one and reduce the Republican vote to forty. Time makes all things even.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

As the time approaches for the meeting of Congress it becomes a question of interest to the people, to inquire what Congress can, or will do for the relief of the distress every where prevailing, particularly among the working people, which is likely to increase and augment as the winter advances. The derangement in business still grows more gloomy, as the increasing list of failures, daily reported, shows. The hoped for better times, which were to brighten and improve, as soon as the elections were over, and make the bondholders happy by confirming their grip upon the vitals of the country, do not make their appearance, as promised. On the contrary every one at all observant, cannot but notice that things grow worse and worse. Business failures multiply; more and more people are thrown out of employment, and the gaunt wolf of hunger is at their doors. The bankrupt courts are busy with the applications of insolvents, who seek relief from the incubus of overwhelming debt by this remedy of legal repudiation.

The banks of the city pile up their increasing protested notes; and until the assets of the insolvents, already known, and of those unknown but likely soon to be, whose paper they hold, are realized upon, after the absorbing process of the legal gentry, they cannot tell how much of their large surplusses, acquired during the happy years of greenback supremacy, or how much of their capital, remain un-impeached. Then monied gentlemen will find that with all their endorsers and collaterals, etc., in grasping at all the substance of the people they over-reached themselves, and shall not escape scathless. Relatively they will be richer it is true; for when the sheriff and the assignee shall have done their duty, the people will have been impoverished.

All these things destroy confidence. Credit, no longer obtainable, business of all kinds stagnates, labor is idle, strong men and willing industry, in the midst of plenty, starves. Is there no remedy? Are we also bankrupt in statesmanship? No war or pestilence or famine caused by failure of crops, decimate our people. The cause must then be artificial and remediable, if our statesmanship could only find it out.

The folly of the past is unavoidable. What is done is done. The substance of the people has been wasted by the most corrupt demagogues in the city, in the State and in the Nation. We are eaten up by a horde of hungry tax-gatherers, who by jobbery and peculation manage to make away with a goodly portion of their exactions. What, between downright stealing and jobbery and collusion with contractors *it ol genus homo* not fifty per cent of the taxes collected have been honestly applied to the object for which they have been levied. A corruption fund, swoln by such means as that developed by the crooked whisky trials at St. Louis, a practice shielded by high authority,—has bought the idle and dissolute in the cities, to give a seeming popular sanction to those enormities until the perpetrators of them come to think they may commit them with impunity and defy the people.

Are the people so blinded by their partisan devotion that they cannot perceive that their liberties and Republican institutions may thus be destroyed if they are not already lost? The reform of these abuses are in the hands of the people themselves, and not to mince matters—if they will not reform them, we must conclude the people themselves are corrupt. Congress cannot remedy that. It may inaugurate by a grand flourish, a great reform investigation; but we all know how these things end—in smoke. Nobody punished, everything whitewashed, and made lovely—the word of promise kept to the ear and broken to the hope of the honest people. Lock the stable door after the horse is stolen.

What we need from Congress is some measure to give relief to the business of the country, now so sadly deranged, jangled and out of tune. We have a right to expect something to be done in this direction—but it is feared it will not be. Shaping things for the next Presidential campaign, which will be upon us very soon, should not occupy its attention, to the exclusion of devising substantial relief for the country. The Republicans, distracted over the Third Term apple of discord, and committed inexorably to the fatal resumption policy, determined to cover up their misdeeds and hide them from the eyes of the people. Nothing can be hoped for from them. The Democrats with a majority in the House it is true, but powerless in the Senate, and behind that the veto power of the President, determined to use it against anything in contravention of his policy, or rather the policy of the monied power, whose tool he has become, are impotent to carry any measure however wise and beneficient.

The conclusion is irresistible. Put not your trust in Congress, for you surely will be disappointed. Another year of the *statu quo* is before us. A hard and bitter winter for the poor, a trying ordeal for business men, bankruptcy and failure for debtors. And this is the price we pay for the political folly of the past.

THE PRIZE POEM.

A recent cable dispatch says that the Crown Perfumery Company of London has offered a reward of one hundred guineas for the best prize poem by English, American or Hindoo authors on the subject of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, to be treated with reference to a contrast of ancient and modern civilization, or the æsthetics of modern life. Here is the first prize poem that has come to hand, and which has been forwarded for adjudication:

When H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
Thought England's clover bloom was null—
Pined for the spice of Indian gales,
And the perfumes of odorous Gul:—

He packed his trunk, himself arrayed
In all the tailor's matchless art,
And went forth with that grand parade
That well befits the royal part.

His steeds were trained for Indian game,
His dogs for tigers, cats and 'pards—
Conventionalities were tame—
He'd live on draff and husks and shards.

Yet Ceylon boasts its beasts of prey,
And India's elephants increase,
Despite this raid upon their race
H. R. H. was a Prince of Peace.

The girls of Gul, like Eve of old,
Abashed the royal Prince's groom,
The odors from the steaming flats
Were not more sweet than clover bloom.

The rajahs begums, Princes, all
Were shy or treacherous, "blunt of spache—"
He left them at his country's call,
Our own, our rescued H. R. H.

ANYTHING TO HOLD ON.

There is no desire for a change, just now, in the political character of the national Administration, because it is believed by the members of the party which has had the ascendancy for fifteen years, that it would be fraught with danger, and likely bring disater upon the country. The Democrats, before their signal successes last fall, gave many solemn pledges, and many fair promises, but the course pursued by them, after they achieved triumphs, showed that they were not sincere and did not intend to redeem them at the time they gave them. They have not filled the country with hope and confidence, but rather with distrust. If they gained accessions to their ranks in some quarters, they have been joined by men in most instances, who have no other object in view in affiliating with them that that of securing place and power. Such men are always a dangerous element in any party, and should not be trusted.—Dispatch.

It is within the recollection of juvenile inhabitants, how earnestly such organs as the Dispatch labored to convince the people in the contest between Grant and Greeley, that if the latter was elected, a return to specie payments would inevitably follow, which would produce a commercial panic fraught with danger and disaster to the country. The panic came all the same, notwithstanding capital triumphed in its choice for President. For two long weary years has the country groaned under the prostration of industries, impoverishment of labor and bankruptcy in business with years of distress yet to come. Yet we are gravely informed by Republican journals that the ascendency of the Democracy would be attended with danger and bring disaster upon the country. It is here now, through the mismanagement and spoliation of the party which has ruled and well nigh ruined the country in the past fifteen years. The Democratic party is not to be trusted with power, because it has failed to fulfill its pledges of reform, and attract the confidence of the masses, says the Dispatch, and other mouthpieces of the Radicals. Not possessing the opportunity in National affairs, it is not responsible. In this State, whenever an attempt was made to investigate abuses and secure an honest administration of affairs, it was thwarted by Republicans retaining the power to check it. But where Democrats have had entire possession in civil government, instant and thorough measures have been initiated towards reform, which give promise of beneficial results to the country. It is rather childish to talk about failing to redeem pledges, when deprived of the power to do so, and demonstrates the weakness of a cause which resorts to or depends upon so frail a pretext for retaining power, so long and so notoriously abused.

DEATH OF HON. W. H. WITTE

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of one of the best known and most eminent citizens of the State, in the person of Hon. W. H. Witte, which sad event occurred on Friday, in Montgomery county, after a lingering illness of several months. The first symptoms of the disorder that terminated fatally were of a dropsical character, and exhibited themselves more than a year ago, since which time he gradually became more feeble, until the end of his life was reached in a peaceful, painless manner. Mr. Witte was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in May, 1818. After receiving such an education as was common among boys of his class at that time, he removed with his father to Bucks county in this State, and engaged in mercantile business. Being of an enterprising nature, Mr. Witte was not satisfied with the limited range of a country business, and therefore removed to Philadelphia and entered upon the same pursuit, but on a more extended plan. In addition to this business, Mr. Witte also embarked in the purchase and sale of real estate in the then district of Richmond, and in a short time held large quantities of land in that locality. He was also elected a Commissioner of that district, in which capacity he served for several years.

As he was an active and pronounced Democrat, he soon attracted the notice of the leaders of that party, and in 1852 was elected to Congress, in which body he served one term. During that time he made a report upon the Smithsonian Institute, which attracted much attention in all parts of the country. Continuing his party activity on all proper occasions, Mr. Witte was named as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1857, 1860 and 1863. But he failed to reach the goal of his ambition in this particular, although on each occasion he received complimentary votes. In the latter part of his life Mr. Witte established in Philadelphia a weekly Democratic paper, called the Commonwealth, which he conducted with ability until within a short time of his death. He was also a leading member of the order of Odd Fellows, and Grand Master of the society for many years. Mr. Witte was a man of decided ability and a political speaker of far more than ordinary force, point and intelligence. He had an earnest, emphatic manner, which told with powerful effect upon an audience.

In private life Mr. Witte was one of the most pleasant and genial companions, possessing the most agreeable colloquial powers, and a vast and varied fund of general and particular information. His loss will be sadly felt by a large circle of attached and admiring friends.

A MILLION REASONS.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

There is no written or unwritten law against a Third Term—but in the case of President Grant there would be a majority of about 1,000,000 against it, which might perhaps answer the same purpose.

OBITUARY.

WM. B. ASTOR.

Wm. B. Astor, the son of the celebrated John Jacob Astor, who died on Wednesday, November 24, was one of the wealthiest holders of real estate upon the continent, and was well known beside for his many gifts to New York city and its charities. His death was not entirely unexpected by his family, as his great age (he was in his 84th year) had led them to the belief that death might occur at any time, although he appeared in robust health. During the recent remodeling of the Astor House he was very often in the building, inspecting the changes that were being made, and then seemed in good health, although his mind at times appeared to be slightly affected. He was at his office on last Saturday. He will be buried from Trinity chapel to-day.

Wm. B. Astor was born at No. 149 Broadway, in March 1794. Appended to the name of Jacob B. Astor, his father, in the New York directory, were these words: "Furrier, 149 Broadway." Wm. B. Astor's earliest remembrances are connected with his father's store. He early learned to assort the furs, and helped to beat them and free them from moths. While his father was smoking his pipe and playing checkers and drinking beer and occasionally going to the theatre, his fortune was rapidly accumulating. No special pains were taken with William's earliest education. With other boys of his age he went to the public school. Finally his father, seeing the growing expansion of his business and wealth, and particularly after he had begun sending his furs in China and bringing back cargoes of teas—on single cargoes of which he often realized a handsome fortune—determined to give him a thorough education, such as would fit him for his future position, and to carry on the gigantic business so rapidly swelling to colossal proportions. Shortly after the father sent him to Heidleberg university, in Germany, where he remained several years, acquitting himself with marked honors in his studies, and likewise in song singing and sword exercise. His university studies finished, he made what was then called the grand tour "all over Europe." William B. Astor's tuition, upon his return to his home was a long and thorough one. He learned his father's business and advanced with him by the stepping stone to fortune. As the infirmities of age grew upon his father, the son took main charge of the business. Meantime he had quite an independent property of his own. His uncle Henry Astor had died, leaving him half a million of dollars. This he invested, and in 1835 John J. built the Astor House, and transferred it to his son for a dollar. His father also gave him several years before his death his residence in Lafayette Place, now a restaurant, adjoining the Astor library.

Wm. B. Astor's father died about 25 years ago. He was buried in St. Thomas' church, and subsequently transferred to Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue. His estate was estimated at $20,000,000. His will covered five columns of the newspapers, and in it he indicated the disposition of his vast wealth. William B., who has just died, being his principal legatee, he was then the richest man on the continent. The first thing that Mr. Astor did upon succeeding to his collossal inheritance was to carry out the bequests of his father. He sent one of his own sons to Waldorf, in Germany, his father's birthplace, to attend personally to the disposition of the funds assigned for bestowal there. He also distributed $50,000 in charity, as willed by his father. The bequest amounted to $2,000,000, and the rest fell to his son.

The original fund for funding the Aster library was $400,000, of which $100,000 was to be expended in the site and building and in the purchase of books, and $180,000 to be invested as a fund to increase the library. It is unnecessary to call to mind the pleasant presence and graceful smile of Washington Irving. It was a noble bequest, and the public appreciated it as such. The amount expended up to the present moment on this library has been about $900,000. William B. Astor's fortune is estimated at $130,000,000, but on this subject he was always very reticent. To show his generous disposition, he gave an annuity of $5,000 per annum to D. Coggswell, former librarian of the Astor library. Mr. Astor married a daughter of General Armstrong, Secretary of War, and had six children by her, five of whom are living—three sons and two daughters. Since 1841 the family have lived on Lexington avenue. Their summers were spent at Rhinebeck, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson. The deceased attended St. Bartholomew's church. One of his sons served with distinction on General McClellan's staff during the war. The brothers have an office in Wall street, and live in Fifth avenue in princely style.

THE report is being circulated that small-pox is raging in Washington City. This is evidently done for the purpose of keeping candidates away, but the candidates will all vaccinate and enter the city like a charging column of cuirassiers.

MINOR NOTES.

GEN. MCCLELLAN will take up his permanent residence in Baltimore about the middle of December.

THE Republican press carefully abstains from either printing the news about Minister Schenck and the Emma mine swindle, or from expressing any opinion upon that disgraceful business.

THE Democratic triumph in Mississippi involves the cutting down of the State printing bill from $100,000 a year to $16,000, and Republican newspapers in the interior are very generally suspending.

NEW YORK Commercial: "What would you do," inquired a Police Commissioner of an applicant for a position on the force, "what would you do if a burglar should turn on you and point a pistol at your head?" "Do? why I'd beg him not to shoot, and then hurry to the station house for reinforcements." He was rejected.

MORITZ JOKAI, editor of an Hungarian journal, has produced, between 1846 and 1875, 100 volumes of novels, 28 volumes of miscellanies, 4 volumes of poems, 8 volumes of annuals, and 48 novelettes. These facts being given, it is not surprising that Moritz Jokai is known rather for having done so much than for having done so well.

THE citizens' subscription of $105,000, to be added to the donation of $145,000 made by Reuben Springer for building a music hall at Cincinnati, has been completed, and the entire fund of a quarter of a million will be used in the erection of permanent buildings on the site of the present Exposition buildings, to be used as a hall for the May musical festivals and for Exposition purposes. The ground on which the building will be erected has been donated by the city for that purpose. It is expected the building will be ready for use at the next musical festival, in May, 1877.

THE proposed Convention in Ohio to consider measures for the suppression of tramps, or vagrants, is looked forward to with the greatest interest of respectable people everywhere. The hard times have caused an immense increase of the shiftless, idle population, which only wants very slight encouragement to become a powerful auxiliary, if not a part, of the criminal population. There is a crying demand for measures of reformation and suppression. What is especially needed is some means of discriminating between those who are idle from choice and those who are idle from necessary. For the second class relief must be provided, and for the first class correction or punishment.

JUDGE STANLEY MATTHEWS, President of the Railroad Convention at St. Louis, has appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee to prepare the address to Congress provided for by the resolutions adopted by the Convention: Hon. James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, Chairman; Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; Hon. Jno. H. Kennard, of Louisiana; Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania; Peter Cooper, of New York; Gen. Jos. E. Anderson, of Virginia; Col. William Johnson, of North Carolina; D. F. Eisenheld, of California; A. G. Clayton, of Texas; B. G. Smith, of Tennessee; Gen. Jos. Johnston, of Georgia, and C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi. Judge Matthews is also a member of the Committee, in accordance with a provision of the resolutions.

THERE is a very common error, which appears in most of the afternoon papers of yesterday, that on the death of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ferry becomes "acting Vice President." There is no such thing as an "acting Vice President." The Vice President never acts. He simply waits, ready to take the place of the President in case of the death, removal or disability of the latter, and while he is waiting he presides over the Senate, by way of having something to do. Whenever he is absent or sick the Senate elects a temporary President, who goes back to his desk, however, when the Vice President returns. Before the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Wilson having left Washington, the Senate elected Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tempore*, and he is now, by law, the next in succession to the President until the Senate shall reassemble in December. It may or may not again elect Mr. Ferry, but whomever it then elects will be President of the Senate simply, and the office of Vice President will remain vacant until filled by the electors chosen at the general election in 1876. Should the President die, the President of the Senate would become "acting President" only until an election could be held to fill the vacancy.—Phila. Times.

THIRSTING for scalps, the Cincinnati Gazette wants the war against crooked whisky carried to Washington it says: "of course, there was a nest of rascals at Washington, and there were men in that nest who had extraordinary influence. Of this there can be no doubt. This does not necessarily convict Mr Douglass of corruption, but it does convict him most decidedly of imbecility, and this, under the circumstances, is the very best that can be said for him. But the trials in progress will not satisfy the public unless the secret influence that was so powerful at Washington, and but for which the ring could not have succeeded, is brought to light. The ring, bear in mind, was organized and carried on to rob the public treasury, and it was organized and carried on in part by men who were selected and sworn to protect that treasury. The officials, therefore, are guilty not only of robbery, but of perjury also; and some of them were so base as to use private friendships to further their wicked purposes. When these prosecution were first undertaken, Gen. Grant said he would not be satisfied unless the guilty should be punished both civilly and criminally, so it may be said that the prosecution will fail far short of what should be its object, unless the Washington accomplices get inside of the penitentiary."

COL. SCOTT'S LETTER.

WHAT HE PROPOSES, AND THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF HIS PROPOSITION

We make the following extracts from the letter of Col. Thomas A. Scott, read at the St. Louis Railroad Convention last week.

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THE PROPOSITION.

In the present case the company issues its own bonds. As they will go into the hands of outside purchasers, with the guarantee of the Government upon them that the interest shall be paid (the company making ample provisions through a sinking fund, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to redeem the principal), there can, of course, be no interference with the mortgage securing the same, which, it is to be noted, is a first lien upon all the road equipment, franchises and other property of the company, including the lands granted by the United States to aid the construction of the line. The utmost liability, then, which the Government might have to meet, if the line never earned a dollar nor sold an acre of land, would be the interest at five per cent upon the bonds; and an examination of the earnings of the road already constructed between the two oceans will, I think, remove any fear that may be entertained as to the ability of the Texas and Pacific road to meet the light payment that will be required of it.

It is proposed that the utmost limit of the bonds to be secured by a first mortgage upon the road, its franchises and lands granted by the government, shall be $40,000 per mile, but that not exceeding $35,000 per mile on the average shall be used for construction, and not a dollar of these bonds shall be issued, except it be absolutely required to construct and equip the road, so that, if less than $35,000 per mile be sufficient, only the amount of bonds required will be used. Should, however, the limit of $35,000 per mile be reached, the entire liability would be but $1,750 per mile per annum. The net earnings of the present Pacific line are from $6,000 to $8,000 per mile per annum; it runs through a country by no means so rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and is subject to interruptions by snow and obstacles which increase the cost of operation; so that if that line can earn a sum over all working expenses that would more than pay the interest on $100,000 per mile of bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, there is no reason why the proposed line should not earn, beyond a possibility of a doubt, the interest on $35,000 per mile at five per cent should that amount be issued. It is also proposed that there shall be deposited with the secretary of the treasury $5,000 per mile of the $40,000 of bonds, so that in case, during construction, while the line is in an incompleted condition, its earnings and proceeds from land sales are not adequate to the interest as it matures on outstanding bonds, these reserved bonds can be sold by the secretary at the expense of the company, to place the treasury in funds to meet all liabilities of the Government. I do not see how a fairer proposition can be made to the Government, or one safer in every respect.

NO MONOPOLY.

It will be remembered that, under the original charter of the Texas and Pacific road, it is in the most explicit terms provided that it shall be an open highway to all connecting lines, without any discrimination whatever, so that each section of the country, and each road coming in connection with it, shall have equal advantages for the traffic passing to and from the trunk line to the Pacific and intermediate points.

This is especially to be borne in mind, for the reason that efforts have been made to create a different impression and to prejudice the enterprise by statements that the line would be run in the special interest of one or more Eastern roads, and therefore, it was incumbent upon the others to oppose it. I desire to state explicitly and emphatically that neither the Pennsylvania railroad nor any other railway company has any interest in the Texas and Pacific road; that it is entirely free from all alliances; that it is and will be run simply in its own interest, and that every line connecting with it can depend, in the most unqualified way, on receiving equally fair treatment at its hands; that it will not be used, so far as I have any connection with it or influence upon its management, to advance the interests of one road in preference to another, but that it shall be kept as it was chartered to be, an open highway between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, in order to secure to the roads of the Mississippi valley and all others, the advantage of this trunk line to the Pacific.

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THE SECURITIES.

It is now almost impossible to negotiate railway bonds either in this country or Europe unless they are those of well-known and dividend-paying corporations, and it would be many years before a line of the magnitude of the Texas and Pacific road could place its securities except at a very great sacrifice. One heavy item in the capital account of all companies so situated is the discount to which they inevitably have to submit in the negotiation of their bonds. These being sold at rates from ten to twenty five per cent, or more below par, the company perhaps receives on an average but three-fourths of the principal of the bonds, and yet has to pay interest upon the face value of the same, and meet the principal in full at maturity. This, of course, requires that a heavier charge shall be levied upon the community using the line, and thus traffic that might be carried at low rates of transportation is compelled to pay high prices, and the advantages of the road are not only circumscribed, but an onerous burden placed upon the producer and consumer. This would more especially be the case in a line over 1,600 miles in length, where, unless the securities could be promptly negotiated, the interest would rapidly accumulate, and make a very heavy permanent charge upon capital. Under the ordinary arrangement made for the sale of bonds, it would be found impracticable to build more than about 100 to 200 miles of road per annum, so that before the entire line could be completed ten years' interest would have accrued upon a portion of the securities used in the construction, while, on the other hand, if the Government should lend its credit to this enterprise, in the moderate form proposed, the entire line could be completed within four years, and a great saving be thus made to the company and to the public who would use the road.

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THE BILL.

In framing the bill which was laid before Congress last winter, great precaution was taken to insure a rigidly honest and economical disbursement of funds in the construction of the line. To that end, sworn commissioners were to be appointed by the Government, whose certificate should be necessary, to the effect that the amount called for had been actually expended in cash upon the road, before any bonds bearing the guarantee of interest by the Government could be received by the company. I desire distinctly to state—what I am sure is the feeling of all friends of the bill—that no objection will be made to the most rigid supervision which may be suggested; but that, on the contrary, it is the desire of the friends of the measure, which it is proposed to submit to Congress, that it shall be placed upon so fair and honorable a basis that any gentleman who supports it can do so with entire confidence that the affairs of the company will be administered in the most thorough manner and under the closest Government supervision. I trust that in the declarations which are about to take place the importance of the end in view will be borne in mind, and that, if necessary, such concessions will be made as will enlist the hearty and united support of the gentlemen now present from all sections of the country, and that will at a very early day secure favorable action from Congress. The measure rests on a broad basis. Its advantages are confined to no section, but must benefit the whole people, and you can, therefore, confidently appeal to all sections of our common country. The new territory to be developed belongs to all, the commercial advantages will be shared by all, and in granting the aid asked for just claims are recognized, and the bond of union strengthened between the North and the South; between the great States stretching along the Atlantic seaboard, and the prosperous communities that are rapidly developing on the shores of the Pacific.

In submitting the foregoing statement, I desire to assure you and the great convention over which you have the honor to preside, that the interest paramount with me is to see this national highway constructed for the benefit of present and future generations. I am confident that it can be done in a form that will preserve it as an open highway to all, on the general basis herein submitted, and that all the practical results anticipated by the country be fully realized.

If any better plan can be devised, I shall take great pleasure in supporting it, whether connected with it officially or not. Very respectfully,

THOMAS. A. SCOTT,
President Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

[For The Post.]

OLD SAYINGS.

"It may be deemed a waste of time
To weave into imperfect rhyme
The ancient phrases curt or witty,
With which the loungers at the smithy—
Or churls with grists at rural mills,
Nestled among the teeming hills—
Or guests around the ale-house grate,
(Who doubtless lingered long and late)
Used to beguile their stinted leisure,
And find in homely talk some pleasure.

"Their language, like their lot, was poor,
Their lives were toilsome and obscure;
But centuries ago, I trow,
Men's ways were much the same as now.
They occupied their idle hours
With carping at the ruling powers;
Airing the failings of each neighbor,
Who had much gain from little labor;
And sparing not the churl or clown
On whom misfortune had come down—
Thus from these phrases we may know
The jests and gibes of long ago.

"The miller's hogs are always fat,"
(The simplest rustic well knew that)
But the wisest churl cannot divine
"Whose corn sustains the happy swine."
Poor Gaffer Jones is much embarrassed,
With duns his life is sadly harassed,
His wife's a scold, his children shirk
Their tasks, nor help him in his work.
His toil's a tedious, lengthened row
With no one but himself to hoe;
His griefs have pierced his very marrow;
"He's like a toad beneath a harrow."
Could any words as well portray,
The ills which mark a thorny way,
For the poor reptile leaps in vain,
Safety and liberty to gain;
If he avoids one iron tooth,
Another comes with equal ruth,
So Gaffer Jones can ne'er be gay
"With nose on grindstone every day."

Whole'er was pitifully poor,
Was daily pinched for bread to eat;
For none was e'er oped no friendly door,
And still was always clean and neat,
Who had no morsel in his house;
"He was as poor as a church mouse."

One was "as spunky as a rat,"
One "as a bear was cross,"
One was "as active as a cat,"
And each "bore well his neighbor's loss."

When they would fix the briefest space,
For something to be quickly done,
"As quick," they'd cry in such a case,
"As you can say Jack Robinson."
Be back, my lad, and do not fail
"In three shakes of a wether's tail."

"As crazy as a chintz" is Hodge,
But Tom's "as right as a trivet;"
Harry gets "drunk as any lord;"
Ask him for cash, he'll give it.

If sense forsakes some care-worn lout,
"He's crazy as a loon."
Or he's as "mad as a March hare,"
Whose wits are out of tune.

A story dismally drawled out
"Is long as the moral law,"
And as "sound as a roach" is he
Whose without a flaw.

"Handy as tea for breakfast," or
"A pocket in a shirt,"
These surely are convenient things
For the lazy or expert.

He who makes an impertinent speech,
May "get a bee in his bonnet,"
And if naught else showed his mistake,
"A flea in his ear" has done it.

Miss Prude talks scandal all the day
And she scolds like any parrot,
Slanders her friends most shockingly,
And "bolts her own door with a carrot."

"Brown as a berry,"—"sweet as a nut,"
Or "as rotten as a pear,"
"Dead as a hammer" or "door nail,"
And "as timid as a hare,"
Are still in use when qualities
Or traits we would compare.

The rustic swain who pilfers sweets
From his fair charmer's cherry lips,
Reports her wreathed in happy smiles
And "pleasant as a basket of chips."
Let's make our friends this happy day,
"As welcome as the flowers of May."

How many lessons still we teach
With these quaint scraps of ancient speech;
And common talk is yet made clear
With phrases "used five hundred year."

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THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STATUE ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

DINNER OF THE FRANCO-AMERICAN UNION.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 7th of November, says:

"Last night a banquet, at which nearly two hundred persons were present, organized by the committee of the Franco-American Union, was held at the Hotel du Louvre. The Franco-American Union proposes to erect the most colossal statue ever known to perpetuate the part taken by France in the War of Independence, and to mark the friendship which unites the two peoples. The first committee appointed to make arrangements for the Philadelphia Exhibition had finished its work when, under the auspices of M. Laboulaye, who, with De Tocqueville, is reckoned one of the great French authorities on American questions, and M. Bartholdi, an Alsatian sculptor of great merit, who carved the lion of Belfort, the public were informed of the proposition to erect this Franco American statue, as it were, on the frontier of the New and Old Worlds, confronting the three great cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, overlooking the ocean, and at night spreading from its luminous head and gigantic arms long rays of light as beacons to the vessels on the Atlantic. After this first notice was published, an International Committee was organized, among whose members are M. Laboulaye, President; Mr. Washburne, United States Minister at Paris, honorary member; MM. de Lafayette, de Tocqueville, de Remusat, Cornelius de Witt, Bartholdi and others. This Committee managed yesterday's banquet. Among the guests were Deputies of various political shades, General d'Absac and Vicomte d'Harcourt, representing the Marshal; also MM. Edmond About, Emile de Girardin, Alexandre Dumas, Arsene Houssaye, Dr. Ricord, Leon Renault, Offenbach Perrin (Director of the Theatre Francais), and Halanzier (Director of the Opera). Among the American guests were General Schenck, General Sickles, General Emerson and Colonel Forney. The banquet commenced at half past 6, Mr. Washburne being opposite M. Laboulaye at the high table, on which was a model of the proposed statue. At the end of the large and splendid dining room of the hotel was a transparency representing the arms of the proposed statue issuing from the waves of the sea. These arms, morever, played a great figurative part, for they were also to be found on the invitation cards and on the menu. The dinner was quickly disposed of, and the hour of toasts arrived, relatively speaking, with rapidity, for at 10 o'clock M. Henri Martin drank to the health of the President of the United States."

The event of the evening was the speech of M. Laboulaye, in which the following passage occurred:

We wish to erect a statue the most colossal ever raised, which will rise above that immense plain which covers New York, with its million of inhabitants, Brooklyn, which has 400,000, and Jersey City which reckons as many. There it will be really in its place. I have seen the colossal statue of Bavaria thrust into a corner outside the gates of their capital, and I often asked myself what the statue was doing there if not to call to mind that Bavaria is but the shadow of herself. The Colossus of Rhodes saw little vessels pass between its legs; but compared with our statue the Colossus of Rhodes is but a cleck ornament. [Laughter.] The statue which we would cast is not made of cannon on the field of battle. Each of his limbs has not cost a thousand men's lives, and has not caused countless widows and orphans to shed tears. It will be cast in virgin metal."

Mr. Washburne returned thanks for the President in English.

SPANISH BRIGANDAGE.

Keeping along the eastern coast of Spain, our travelers visited Tarragona and Valencia. When Baron Davillier first went over this route, some years previous to this trip with Dore, there was no railroad, and brigands were said to infest it. According to the tales of travelers, no one then ever set out without preparing for some adventure, and those who lived to return, if they had not been actually attacked, had barely escaped, and could tell at least one tale of mysterious Spaniards, wrapped alike in their mantles and the gloom of night, or disappearing suddenly, bent on some deed of darkness, with their uplifted swords or daggers gleaming in the pale moonlight. These were the good old times, when the coaches were regularly stopped, and no one ever settled in his seat without having his ransom ready at hand. The brigand's profession was then a lucrative one, carried on in broad daylight, and each highway was scoured by its own peculiar band, who regarded it as private property. It is even said that the cosarios—the drivers—were in league with the banditi, and agreed with them to share their booty, or rather the coachman paid a regular blackmail, which was contributed by the passengers; and, curiosity, the members of the band always knew when and where to receive this tribute. Sometimes the chief of a band, having earned a competency by the exercise of his noble profession, would settle down to an uneventful life of simple respectability, but before abandoning the king's highway he was careful to sell the good-will of his business to some enterprising successor, who probably inspected the accounts, and was fully instructed in the secrets of the profession. In spite of these very attractive stories, alas! our travelers never saw, far or near, the figure of a single brigand, although they frequently traversed the roads and rocky defiles recommended as the most likely and dangerous. Still these bandits are now and then heard of, and as recently as 1871 they displayed enterprise and boldness enough to stop a railway train near Sierra Morena, and rob the passengers. Traveling by diligence, is, of course, still in vogue where the railways have not penetrated, and this method of progression has its wild excitements, in spite of the diminution of brigandage. Between Barcelona and Valencia, Davillier and Dore passed a frightful ravine, into which a diligence had been precipitated, carrying in its fall both horses and travelers.—Scribner for Dec.

HOW WOMEN ARE TO GET MARRIED

In most countries on the other side it is the general rule for the family to put by something every year, perhaps half the income, for the future establishment of the children, and particularly the girls, who as such are less capable of making their way than their brothers. Here, we know, as a rule, the parents improvidently live up to their income, bring up their children in luxurious habits, and thus unfit them for that life of trial to which they are destined. They are, in a word, softened, instead of hardened. A common reply of the head of the family to the suggestion that the future of the children should be looked after is that they will begin life under the same circumstances as he did—that is, with nothing—forgetting that the conditions of life are changed and that it is now impossible for them to live as he once did.

If a helping hand is given, singular to say, it is oftener to the man than to the woman, either in being admitted to the business of the father or in being startad on his own account. The sister must look out for herself. If the be handsome and attractive, she may find a husband. If she be plain, the chances are that she will remain a spinster. Now, it is the experience of the new as well as of the old world, that a marriage settlement does facilitate the marriage of such an one. The plumbs of beauty are only for the favored men; in other words, all men cannot marry pretty women. Nor can all girls marry an Antinous. Few probably marry their beau ideal in either sex. Many longing women wait in vain for Almaviva with his guitar and his moon song; many bachelors make bootless search for her "who was created for them." Hence the need of philosophy. The man must make his nest with what he has in hand. The age is unpoetic and unheroic; he must count the cost of the matrimonial venture if he be an honest, orderly man, desiring to pay his way, and if he cannot get the ideal Juliet, he must content himself with the more prosaic Mary.—[Albert Rhodes, in the Galaxy for December.

WHITEWASH FOR KITCHEN WALLS.

The first consideration in a cooking-room is cleanliness. Tried by this test, papered walls are an abomination in such a place. You cannot darken this room through part of the day in summer, as you do others, and, consequently, fly specks will be numerous. These walls absorb the kitchen odors and steam, and the smoke rests lovingly upon them. If creeping things get into a house, they are sure to insinuate themselves into the paper on the walls. Hard-finished walls are really more cleanly, for they can be washed; but, unless the finishing is better done than in the kitchens we have seen, they soon look dirty, and this is the next worst thing to being so; for such finishing soon becomes discolored and "splotchy." There is nothing that will compare with the old-fashioned whitewash, pure and simple. The color wash may give the walls a prettier tint, but it must be put on by a practical hand, whereas whitewash can be applied by any one, whenever a dirty spot makes its appearance. It is true that unpracticed hands do not apply the brush as evenly as could be wished, but a few streaks more or less don't matter, when we can all see that the streaks are white and clean.

WELCOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The usual practice in choosing Christmas gifts is to start out with a full porte-monnaie and come home with it empty, having scoured a dozen book and print and curio shops meantime, to "find enough pretty things to go round." The gift sent to one friend might have been offered with equal propriety to a hundred others. Now everybody (worth remembering at all on Christmas day) has a fancy, or whim, or association, which a trifle will recall and gratify. Now that we have so little money, let us set our brains to work to remember these whims or hobbies, and to find the suggestive trifles, and, our word for it, we will startle our friends with a more real pleasure than if we had sent them the costliest unmeaning gift. There must be a nice discrimination, too, in assorting these trifles. There are certain folk whom we know to be sorely in need of articles for the wardrobe, and to whom we must therefore give utterly useless follies, because they know that we know it; and there are other and better folk in like condition, who will receive a collar or a pair of gloves with as hearty and sincere feeling as though the offering were a strain of Christmas music. There is one cousin whose gift must smell of the shops and the dollars paid for it, and another who, if we sent her our worn copy of George Herbert, or the little broken vase which has stood for years on the study table, would receive them both with wet eyes, and find them fragrant with old memories.—["Home and Society;" Scribner for December.

ANECDOTE OF ANDERSEN.

A friend of mine, who was quite an old boy when this happened, once came very near losing his eyesight. He was brought to the hospital, where nobody knew him, and the room was darkened, so that he could see nothing, not even his own hand when he held it up before his own eyes. He had lain in this way for a whole week, and almost wished he were dead, when one evening there came a gentle tap on the door, and a man entered and sat down on the bedside. My friend did not know the man; and even if he had known him, it would have been too dark to see his face.

"I am Hans Christian Andersen," said the man. "I heard you were sick myself, and know what it is. Would you allow me to sit down and talk to you, and tell you some stories?"

My friend, naturally enough, was very grateful, and did not object to being entertained. And almost every night for two weeks Andersen returned. When the thick curtains could be drawn aside from the windows, he read aloud, mostly his own writings, for he liked better to read his own stories and poems than those of others. This is only one of a hundred incidents of the same kind which the people in Copenhagen tell of him; and no one will wonder that, with all his peculiarities and odd habits, they could not help loving him. He was a dear and beloved friend in every household; from the King down to the poorest artisan, every one knew and honored him. Every door and every heart was open to him. They no longer lectured and criticised him; every page that he wrote was eagerly grasped by young and old, and read with pleasure and gratitude.

FALLING OFF IN MARRIAGES.

Within the last few years the marriages in the lower classes have become fewer, and in the upper comparatively rare, owing to the depression in business and the expensiveness of housekeeping. The man would like to be married, but he cannot see his way financially, and is obliged to restrain his matrimonial tendencies. The imprudent or much loving man does it, and the chances are two to one that he gets into difficulty. The general abstention in the way of marriage naturally has a corrupting influence, for man's passions are strong and the flesh is weak. Attractions and forces bring the man and woman together in spite of themselves, and consequences result therefrom not necessary to describe. In a well-regulated society, marriage should be within easy reach of those who want to marry; that is, the wants of the couple should be easily supplied in the money they possess or in the work which they can perform with their own heads and hands. If they have neither capital nor capacity for work, the union sanctioned by law is denied them. In this case the passive nature of the woman may contain itself within the bounds of a well-ordered life in accordance with the principles she had been taught. The positive nature of the man is not so easily curbed and held in subjection, and it asserts itself in a way that tends to increase the number of that body of dissolute women which marches close in the rear of every civilization. This lawless legion, in a word, grows in the same ratio as the number of marriages decrease, and recruits are being constantly added to it through love, misery, and the passions of men without marital ties.

A MORNING IN ORAIBI.

At the dawn of day the governor of the town goes up to the top of his house and calls on the people to come forth. In a few moments the upper story of the town is covered with men, women, and children. For a few minutes he harangues them on the duties of the day. Then, as the sun is about to rise, they all sit down, draw their blankets over their heads and peer through a little opening and watch for the sun. As the upper limb appears above the horizon every person murmers a prayer, and continues until the whole disk is seen, when the prayer ends and the people turn to their various avocations. The young men gather in the court about the deep fountain stripped naked, except that each one has a belt to which are attached bones, hoofs, horns, or metallic bells, which they have been able to procure from white men. These they lay aside for a moment, plunge into the water, step out, tie on their belts, and dart away on their morning races over the rocks, running as if for dear life. Then the old men collect the little boys, sometimes with little whips, and compel them to go through the same exercises. When the athletes return, each family gathers in the large room for breakfast. This over, the women ascend to the tops of their houses to dress, and the men depart to the fields or woods, or gather in the kiva to chat or weave.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

Returning from his journey, Andersen published a small book containing a description of "the West Coast of Jutland," and then went to Germany, where he became acquainted with the famous German authors Tieck and Chamisso. He had now no longer any royal stipend, and had to write constantly in order to support himself; and as no kind of writings are so profitable as dramas and comedies, he undertook to adapt Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor" and "Kenilworth" to the stage, receiving the assistance of two musicians, Weyse and Hartmann, who composed the music. But the Danes are very fond of their own little country, and believe that there is no literature in the world equal to their own. Therefore they ridiculed this attempt of Andersen's to introduce a foreign novel-writer upon their stage. The critics all turned against him; people, whether they knew him or not, had the impudence to lecture him, and some even made wry faces at him in the street. Even his previous works were now condemned. Once it even happened that a clergyman attacked his poems at an evening party where Andersen himself was present, passing over everything that was good, and only counting, for instance, how many times the word "beautiful" was repeated on every page. At last, a little girl, six years old, who had been following in the book, and had found that almost every word had been attacked, turned to the clergyman and said, quite innocently: "There is one word yet which you have not scolded about. It is 'and.'" —St. Nicholas for December.

THE STORY OF AN ORANGE ORCHARD.

[From the Co-operative News.]

We know of an instance of an officer in the United States navy, who took our advice in 1858, and planted an orchard of ten acres in oranges below New Orleans, on a small tract of land which he purchased for the purpose. He set out two-year old trees, and until the war broke out paid considerable attention to his trees. He then left it in charge of an old gardener. He died just after the war closed, and his family having soon run through with the few thousand dollars he had left, his widow came to New Orleans to dispose of the small tract of land on which the ten acres of oranges were. She did not care to visit the place, but was anxious to sell the property instantly for $600 cash, through it had cost nearly $4,000 with the buildings. We advised her brother to look into the matter a little before selling. An investigation showed that the old gardener had for several years been selling the crop of oranges for his own account at from three to seven thousand dollars, and the brother actually sold the crop then on the trees for nine thousand, for the oranges were of the best variety. We cite this well known instance to show the value of the crop.

A MYSTERIOUS MANIFESTATION AT A WAKE.

[From the Dover Herald.]

It was in the early hours of last Friday morning, at a "wake" in Medway over the body of Patrick Savage, late marble cutter and sculptor, who died of consumption. About a dozen friends and neighbors were engaged in conversation in the room where the corpse was, when, as the story runs, and as each one of the party is ready to solemnly affirm, there suddenly emerged from the side of the wall of the room a number of small jets of what appeared like gas flame of a golden color. These jets moved along and ranged themselves in a circle or wreath about the head of the corpse, and continued to burn for half a minute, changing from their golden color to a dark blue hue. The party was too much terrified to make any investigation of the remarkable phenomenon, though it was generally accepted as the work of some supernatural agency, and as portentous of good to the spirit of the deceased.

FORREST'S FONDNESS FOR DOGS.

Edwin Forrest had a peculiar fondness for dogs. As you ascended to the main stairway of his residence in Philadelphia you faced on the first landing the painting of the "Dog of Montargis," which he habitually characterized to his visitors as the best friend he ever had in the world—the friend which had followed him in the varying and trying fortunes of his early life and more than once played with him on the boards of the western towns when he acted the character in that now almost forgotten melodrama.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A DOWN Eastern critic, writing on one of Von Bulow's concerts, said: "The orchestra was especially noticeable for the artist who played the second fiddle. Nero himself could not have played better when some metronomic incendiary applied the torch to Rome."

A PROPOSAL has been made for the construction of a ship canal from Bayonne, in the Bay of Biscay, through Toulouse to Agde, in the Mediterranean. It would be almost a straight line from Plymouth to Malta, and would save the whole distance of the coast of Portugal and the south of Spain. The distance is about 200 miles.

"JENNIE, you're my sweetheart," said a nine-year-old suitor, as he sat alone with his heart's idol the other evening. "How can I be your sweetheart," asked the little miss, "when I am 13 years old, and you only nine?" "Are you thirteen?" of course I am," "Well," answered the juvenile beau, after reflecting a little, "I'd a been thirteen, too, if I hadn't been sick so much when I was little."

A RESPECTABLE young man who wishes to win his way in the world by honest industry, and feels that it is high time somebody set an example of reducing prices from their exorbitant war standard, advertises himself as an accomplished astronomer, and offers to lead a class of young ladies in search of undiscovered asteroids, at ten dollars a week.—Brooklyn Argus.

As a Detroit man was digging in his garden his wife appeard at the door, and shouted: "Come, you old fraud—come into dinner!" As he did not come, she opened the door pretty soon and yelled: "Hain't you coming to dinner, you blasted"—she saw a neighbor in the garden along with her husband, and finished—"old darling you!"

INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP.

ROBERT BROWNING.

You know we French stormed Ratisbon:
A mile or so away;
On a little mound, Napoleon
Stood on our storming day;
With neck out-thrust, you fancy how,
Legs wide, arms locked behind,
As if to balance the prone brow,
Oppressive with its mind.

Just as perhaps he mused, "my plans,
That soar, to earth may fall;
Let once my army leader Lannes
Waver at yonder wall,"—
Out-burst the battery smoke there flew
A rider, bound on bound,
Full gallop'ing; nor bridle drew,
Until he reached the mound.

Then off there flung in smiling joy,
And held himself erect
By just his horses mane, a boy;
You hardly could suspect—
(So tight he held his lips compressed
Scarce any blood came through)
You looked twice ere you saw his breast
Was all but shot in two.

"Well" cried he, Emperor, by God's grace
"We've got you Ratisbon!
The marshal's in his market place,
And you'll be there anon
To see your flag-bird flap his vans,
Where I, to heart's desire,
Perched him!" the chief's eyes flashed, his plans,
Soared up again like fire.

The chief's eyes flashed; but presently
Softened itself, as sheathes
A film the mother eagle's eye
When her bruised eaglet breathes;
"You're wounded!" "Nay," his soldier's pride
Touched to the quick, he said:
"I'm killed, sire!" and his chief beside,
Smiling, the boy fell dead.

THANKSGIVING IN DANBURY.

It is just as necessary to have poultry for a Thanksgiving dinner as it is to have light. A Danbury couple named Brigham were going to have poultry for their dinner. Mr. Brigham said to his wife the day before the event:

"I saw some splendid chickens in front of Merrill's store to-day, and I guess I'll get one of them this afternoon for to-morrow."

"I am going to tend to that myself," said Mrs. Brigham, quickly.

"But I can get it just as well; I'm going right by there."

"I don't want you to get it," she asserted. "When I eat chicken I want something I can put my teeth in." And a hard look came to her face.

He colored up at once.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Just what I say," she explained, setting her teeth together.

"Do you mean to say I don't know how to pick out a chicken?" he angrily demanded.

"I do."

"Well, I can just tell you, Mary Ann Brigham, that I know more about chickens in one minute than you could ever find out in a lifetime. And, furthermore, I am going to buy that chicken if one is bought at all in this house." And he struck the table with his fist.

"And I tell you, John Joyce Brigham," she cried, "that you don't know any more how to pick out a good chicken than an unweaned mudturtle; and if you bring a chicken in this house it will go out again quicker'n it came in. And you can put that in your pipe an' smoke it as soon as you want to."

"Whose house is this. I want to know?" he fiercely demanded.

She frankly replied at once:

"I suppose it belongs to a flat-head idiot with a wart on his nose, but a woman who knows a spring chicken from a hump-back camel is running the establishment, and as long as she does he can't bring no patent leather nens here to be cooked."

"You'll see what I'll do," he yelled, and he pulled his coat on and jammed his cap on his head with the fore-piece over his left ear.

"You bring a chicken here if you think best, Mister Brigham," she replied.

"You see if I don't," he growled as he passed out and slammed the door behind him.

That evening there was a nice, fine chicken in the pantry, but he didn't bring it. Perhaps he forgot to get his.

Dinner came the next day. Mr. Brigham took his seat at the table, as usual, but it was evident that he intended mischief. Mrs. Brigham filled a plate with chicken, mashed potatoes and boiled onions. It was a tempting dish, emitting a delicious aroma. She passed it to Mr. Brigham. He did not look towards it.

"Brigham," said she, "here's your plate."

"I don't want any chicken," he said, looking nervously around the room.

"Are you going to eat that chicken?" she demanded in a voice of low intensity.

"No, I ain't—Wooh! ouch! ooh!

She had sprung to her feet in a flash, reached over the table, caught him by the hair and had his face burrowing in the dish of hot onions. It was done so quick that he had no time to save himself, and barely time to give utterance to the agonizing exclamations which followed upon his declaration.

"Are you going to eat that chicken?" she hoarsely demanded.

"Lemme up!" he screamed.

She raised his head from the dish and jammed it on the table.

"John Joyce Brigham," she hissed between her set teeth, "this is a day set apart by the nation for thanksgiving and praise. I got that chicken to celebrate this day and I ain't going to have my gratitude and devotion upset by such a runt as you are. Now, I want to know if you are going to eat that chicken like a Christian, or if you are going to cut up like a rantankerous heathen? Answer me at once or I'll jam your old skull into a jelly."

"I—I'll eat it," he moaned.

Then she let him up and he took his plate, and one Thanksgiving meal, at least, passed off harmoniously.—[Danbury News.

FARM NOTES.

GOOD AND BAD COWS.

The difference between a good and a poor one is not generally appreciated. Oftener than otherwise the price at which cows are bought and sold is made to accord with the amount of milk they will give. But this is not a sound way of estimating their value. Beef cattle may be estimated by the pounds of beef they will make. A bullock that will make 500 lbs. of beef may be worth half as much as one that will make 1,000 lbs.; but the cow that produces only 100 lbs. of butter a year is not worth half as much as one that will make 200 lbs. in the same time. As it will take the former cow two years to make as much butter as the latter will in one, she will cost the owner a year's keeping more than the other cow will to get the same amount. The butter from the poor cow costs double what it does from the good one, and is produced at a ruinous rate to the farmer. Such a cow will not pay the cost of keeping and is only fit for the shambles. She ought certainly never to occupy a place in the dairy.

EXPOSING MANURE.

Some of our correspondents advocate the fall spreading of manure for hoed crops the following year. My experience does not convince me of the value of this practice. Late in the autumn of 1868 I spread 14 ox loads of barn manure on about one half an acre of sod ground, froze; but the sudden freezing of the ground prevented me, and it laid spread on the surface all winter. I have heard it said by some writers that barn manure does not evaporate ammonia in cold as in warm weather; but in December as I passed near this piece of land I noticed a very strong scent of barn manure on the air; and if there is any virtue of ammonia in manure, a large portion of it was lost in the atmosphere that winter, as the result proved the following year. The next spring I covered the adjoining piece of land, of about two acres, which was old ground, and which bore a crop of potatoes the year before, with about the same quantity of green manure from the barn cellar, the whole being ploughed in the spring, both new ground, and planted to corn—that on the old ground with green manure being good, and that of the fall spreading on the sod ground exceedingly poor. This I have ever since considered a fair test, and I have never considered it good husbandry to expose barn manure containing volatile ammonia to the action of the atmosphere any more than to the sun or rain, the plausible reasoning of agricultural writers to the contrary notwithstanding.—[New England Farmer.

GRADE UP FOR PROFIT.

Profit in stock lies in good stock. To grade up is the necessity of the times. If you can't buy a stallion, or bull, or boar, or buck of pure blood to cross upon your common stock, hire at a reasonable price, the services of such as you need. Good blood gives muscle and strength and fattening qualities. If you and your neighbors can together, by co-operating in your purchases, secure what individuality you could not do, it is wisdom to make the effort. The Granges, county agricultural societies, and farmers' organizations, cannot do their communities greater service than to secure the introduction of pure bred males for all kinds of domestic stock. The farmers of the west want strong, able horses and mules for their work; they want cattle and hogs and sheep that return in profitable beef and pork and mutton, a price that will pay for the grain and forage consumed. We are farming for profit, and the problem must be solved by the application of common sense business rules. Facts, without question, point to the judicious improvement of common stock as one of the essentials of profit in stock growing for all the markets in the country.—[Kansas Farmer.

RECIPES FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Potassio-tartrate of antimony, one part; ipecacuanha and white hellebore, each two parts, mix. This is an emetic, of which one scruple or a drachm, according to size of pig, may be thrown dry upon the root of the tongue.

Vinegar, one pound; proof spirits one pound; hydrochlorate of ammonia, one and a half ounces; infusion of wormwood, four pounds; mix. This is to be given in four ounce doses, when the disease develops itself in the form of malignant sore throat; or as a stimulant in cases when prostration supervenes.

Camphor, half a drachm; tincture of valerian, four ounces; mix. Two tablespoonsful three times a day, given in a gill of gruel, in case of prostration.

Common turpentine, one ounce; hydrochloric acid, two scruples; powdered ginger, half an ounce; decoction of oak bark, twenty ounces; mix. Shake before use; give every three hours two tablespoonsful. A stimulant and anticeptic, to be used when diarrahœa or dysentary exists.

Hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid, of each half a drachm; water, ten ounces, mix. An anticeptic of which three to six ounces is a dose, and which may be repeated every four hours.

In cases or formation of carbuncles or boils, these should be scarified, and the cut surfaces burned with nitric acid or a hot iron. The proper way of applying nitric acid is to dip a small flat stick or wood into the acid, and rub it on by frequent light strokes and dippings. Pustules must be thus cauterized actively.—[Vet. Dep. Prairie Farmer.

THE COTSWOLD CROSS.

Walks and Talks for August has the following:

"But will it pay?" again asks the Squire. "I got a Cotswold ram from you and bred him to a lot of long-wooled ewes that I got in Canada, and I am sure I could have done better with common sheep."

"There is no doubt on this point," I replied: "but you overlooked the essential point in regard to 'feeding liberally.' You half starved them. The poor things have had barely enough food to sustain the vital functions, and nothing to grow with."

John Pierce, a successful fine-wool sheep breeder, was here to-day (June 15) and we put three of our lambs on the scales. The first one we caught was a ewe lamb, born March 19. She weighed 75 pounds. The next was a ram lamb, born March 13. He weighed 85¼ pounds. May 11, the latter weighed 89 pounds, and has gained 26¼ pounds in one month and four days. These are thoroughbreds. We then caught an average grade Cotswold-Merino ewe, two years old, with a lamb by her side. She weighed 148 pounds, and the lamb, born March 17, 65 pounds. This lamb, May 11, weighed 46 pounds and has gained in one month and four days 10 pounds. This ewe and her lamb are fair representations of what we may expect from this cross when the ewes and lambs are fed liberally. I could select heavier grade sheep and heavier grade lambs. Now I will not stop to answer the Squire's question, "will it pay?" We do not get anything like as much for good mutton as it is worth, when compared with poor mutton, but even as things are now, I can figure out a very respectable profit from this system of breeding and feeding.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

Sheep breeders will be interested to note the increase of wool production in this country during the past few years. Geo. Geddes in a carefully compiled article on "Wool Growing in the United States," says that since 1860 the product has trebled, while it is an admitted fact that our growers have the best variety of sheep for the production of wool for clothing purposes.

VARIETIES.

SHEET-MUSIC—children crying in bed.

THE emperor of Japan was twenty-four years old on the 3d inst.

"SHE Stoops to Conquer" was written before the pin-back skirts.

NOW the female with thin shoes maketh music on the sweet catarrh.

DR. BUDDINGTON says Plymouth church should be refused fellowship.

MAN leads woman to the altar; in that act his leadership begins and ends.

THE striped-stocking fashion was first started in the female department of Sing Sing.

THE newsboy's rendering of the old Scotch proverb is, "many a nickel makes a muckle."

IN the Garden of Eden, Eve seems to have served as commissary, but the serpent was subtler.

EVERYBODY is calling on Moody and Sankey for help. Why not call on the Lord once in a while instead?

HANDIER than a pocket in a shirt—A pocket in the sleeve of your overcoat, for your girl to put her hand in.

"FLIPPING TOES" is the fragrant flower of speech applied to dancing by the first society of Osborne City, Kansas.

IN Michigan last year 518,493 people were married, and we are sorry to say that nearly half of them were men. —[N. Y. Herald.

CARLYLE says there may be a courage which is the total absence of fear. That is, when the fence is between you and the dog.

ALL the Greenland girls wear pantaloons and overcoats, and the one with the most whale-oil on her hair is called the best looking.

BOY, when you slide on the long bannister of the front hall stairs, and go so fast that it burns you clean through your trowsers, that's friction.

STANLEY, in tracing up the sources of the Nile, has come upon an African household of 300 women, and he thinks the sources of the Nile are not very far off.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY will return from Europe to Durham, Me., her native place, in May or June next, where her father, who is in poor health, now resides.

THE President is reported as saying that the whiskey ring need expect no clemency from the White Houfe—and he might have added, nor the whisky either!—[New Haven Register.

A COFFEE-POT 109 years old is owned in Indiana. If you ever eat a meal at a railroad station in that State you'll be anxious to bet that your coffee was the first ever made in that old pot.

THE Tennessee Historical society, at Nashville, Tenn., has received the commission of Davy Crockett as justice of thepeace of Lawrence county in that state. It bears the date of Nov. 24, 1817, and is signed by Gov. James McMinn, and Wm. Alexander, Secretary of state.

THE students at Harvard will certify to their attendance at church hereafter by filling blank certificates and filling them with the register, and the old custom of employing marking monitors at the college chapel and at the Cambridge churches will be discontinued.

IT doesn't do for a fastidious man to marry one of those too gushing creatures who are utterly untainted by the conventionalities of society. A Cleveland man recently consulted a divorce lawyer because his wife ran into a room full of company with a turkey bone in her mouth.

A CHINAMAN at Truckee, being detected the other day in an attempt to steal a piece of rubber hose, was kicked around the entire block by the irate owner, and, after he had thoroughly exhausted himself and worn out the seat of the Celestial's pantaloons, John calmly propounded the following question: "Wha for! You no likee lendum?"

A VIRGINIA widow furnished her second bridegroom with this card for the satisfaction of the authorities: "This is to certify, that I hereby give Tom——leaf to get license to marry me, I being full grone, and of age, 45 years old, my parents and all of my relations being willing for me to marry. Lucinda——, daughter of——, Nov. 3d, 1875."

IN assorting the family linen for the wash, it is noticeable that a woman bestows her own and the children's clothing with that care and nicety peculiar to the sex, but the minute she comes to her husband's, things begin to fly around as if a Keely motor had got under the pile and gone mad. —[Brooklyn Argus.

GEN. TOOMBS is quoted by a Georgia paper as an example for the granger to follow. He raises his own wheat, oats, corn and vegetables, never buys a pound of bacon nor a pound of fodder, and makes his farm yield everything necessary for the support of himself and family, his hands and his stock.

AN aged colored witness at the police court yesterday was interrogated as to the extent of friendship entertained for a friend in distress, and answered that he was "chuck full of it." As a further explanation he also volunteered this statement: "You see, sah, I love dat fellah; when we two is togeddah, en you pull jes one cord, a thousand bells is set to jingling right away, yes, sah."—[Detroit Tribune.

PERHAPS the attacks upon the literary and moral records of Shakespeare are partly owing to a sense of oppression suffered by mankind under the weight of so tremendous an intellect. It is an unendurable tyranny. There is no escape from it. No matter in what new direction a new writer sallies forth, almost always he discovers that this indomitable mind has pushed its way before him. Imagine, for instance, the effect of a consciousness of this upon our nineteenth-century writers of tragedies. Tennyson knew well, before essaying his latest work, that the highest praise he could hope to win was the praise of even remote association with "that high and sacred name." A critic dare not suggest such an association, and the world rises up in rebuke. In vain "The Spectator" reviews one of Shakespeare's tragedies, points out its weaknesses, and shows how much more severe we are upon the contemporary poet, than upon the author of Henry VIII. What does the world care for Shakespeare's faults? It is Shakespeare that it wants.

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875.

BABCOCK ought to go out along with Grosvenor now, and tell the *sans cullotes* all about "honest money." He has had some practical experience in the matter.

THE Fishery Commission is now completed by the appointment of the American members. The Commission will meet at Halifax next Spring to adjust all the difficulties existing between American and Canadian fishermen.

CINCINNATI is happy; a Musical Hall to cost $250,000 is an assured fact. Reuben Springer subscribes $145,000, the balance of Porkopolis made up the remainder after much tribulation. As Mr. Springer is a pious Catholic we hope he did not mean any harm to common schools.

"PUSH things," was one of Grant's celebrated military orders. "Push things" was the motto with Babcock, Joyce and other members of the Whisky Ring, when they had "official information that the enemy weakened." "Push things" for the Third Term, is still the slogan at the White House.

NOW let the faithful howl about the danger to the common schools. Grant's bosom friend. and personal adviser, Babcock, is in the toils and is squirming like an eel. These prosecutions will have to be stopped or the common schools will suffer irreparable injuries. Let the faithful raise the song of lamentation.

JUST the slightest change in the world of one of Joaquin Miller's poems, shows the feelings of the Gazette for Grant and the Third Term:

I dare not dream Grant loved me. Nay,
His love was proud; and pride is loth
To look with favor, own it fond
Of one the world loves not to-day—
No matter if he loved or no,
God knows I loved enough for both,
And knew him as you shall not know
Till you have known sweet death, and you
Have crossed the dark, gone over to
The great majority beyond.
Gone to meet the Third Term advertisements.

THE activity in the Navy Yards still continue, but so far the people are not able to understand the necessity for it. A Washington special says that it is understood that the Government has determined to dispatch a war vessel to the Liberian coast. The contest which has been going on between the aborigines and the Liberian Republic is likely to end in the destruction of the latter unless the United States interferes. The English Government is said to be in active sympathy with the savages. But then it would not seem to be necessary to put ten additional monitors into commission for the purpose of sending one of the national washtubs to Africa. We are inclined to think that this naval activity is a flank movement to prevent a reduction of the army, by getting up the impression that a war is imminent. But when the fiddler comes to be paid, Congress will have a word or two to say.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS in his testimony at St. Louis, in the Avery case said "I was disappointed in the first contemplated raid on New Orleans; Avery knew nothing of the successful raid upon that place; he came to my office and complained that my action reflected on him; in the fall of 1874 I concluded to change the supervision; talked with the President and Bristow about it; as soon as the elections were over and out of the way, I recommended the changes, I sent McDonald and Joyce to Philadelphia: there was a great pressure brought to bear on the President and McDonald and Joyce were not transferred as I had recommended." What an accommodating spirit prevailed about the White House when rogues and embezzlers were not to be interfered with when an election was pending, but were left unmolested until the elections were "out of the way," although their rascality was perfectly well known to the President himself, and even after the elections were out of the way a "tremendous pressure" upon the President prevented an investigation. Grant's remark, "let no guilty man escape," may prove very comprehensive in the end, and send most of the Administration, its relatives and intimates to join the caravan that moves to the penitentiary.

THE NATION'S DISGRACE.

The new impetus given to the Emma Mine scandal, through the prosecution of Mr. Park, one of the manipulators of the scheme, in which Minister Schenck's connection with the affair is prominently brought out, adds fresh disgrace to the American name abroad, and ought to fill the whole country with such a storm of indignation as would compel even Grant to recall an Embassador who is so signally unfit to represent us abroad, unless we desire to make the American name synonymous with dishonesty and swindling. While Grant may uphold such officials at home, to further his personal ambition and secure a Third Term, even he cannot afford to keep such men as Schenck at foreign courts.

The fact that Mr. Park, vendor of the Emma Mine, lent Gen. Schenck, American Minister and trustee for the vendees, $50,000, and guaranteed him in writing, unknown to his colleagues, 18 per cent on his stock, was one of a number of facts which were stated officially to the shareholders of the Emma Mine. They are contained in a letter from the solicitor of the Company to the Chairman and Directors of the Company. This letter was forwarded by order of the Directors to the shareholders, inclosed in a communication to them from the Secretary, marked private. The Secretary was instructed by the Directors to acquaint the shareholders that the information contained in the solicitor's letter had been obtained from each individual on oath, and from the signed depositions of each party referred to. It saw the light in the financial columns of the Hour, a Conservative daily paper published in London; accompanied by the remark: "We do not understand why this circular has been sent out to the Emma shareholders marked private. This is not the sort of thing which ought to be kept private." The statement is made in the Hour that upon evidence received on oath—besides other persons named—"the American Minister at the Court of St. James, upon the strength of whose name many English families subscribed, has been bribed to the extent of $50,000."

This is indeed a beautiful condition of affairs, when a foreign Minister will engage in transactions that would disgrace a curb-stone broker. Mr. Smalley, the New York Tribune's London correspondent, who is disposed to let General Schenck off as lightly as possible, still regards his conduct as anything but commendable. In a recent letter on the subject of the Emma Mine business, he says:

I am far from meaning to adopt this as a correct description of the transactions in which General Schenck was engaged. I repeat once more that, in such comments as I have had to make most reluctantly from time to time on this unhappy business, I have desired to believe, and have assumed that the current reports about General Schenck were untrue, or exaggerated. The fact that there were such reports, and that other people believed them, was quite enough to make him unfit to represent the United States as Minister. The appearance of the present statement, with such a comment upon it, does not improve the situation. General Schenck is certainly entitled to such credit as may be due to his voluntary appearance before the Commission to testify. His diplomatic position would have shielded him, had he preferred to refuse. I fear it must be said that—judging by results—he would have done better to refuse; better than to give evidence tending to create such an impression as is quoted above. This is, so far as I know, the first time that the accusation of bribery has been brought against General Schenck in an English newspaper, based on a solicitor's letter, which itself purports to give the result of legal proceedings.

Mr. Smalley also says further that it is due also to Gen Schenck to state that there are people—or, at any rate, there is one newspaper—which takes a very different view of the loan to him by Park. It thinks Gen. Schenck a "victim," indeed the chief victim among all those which "the undertaking inclosed in its net." This is the Anglo-American Times. But this—like the contrary view taken by the Hour—is the statement of an impression. No explanation is offered of the undisputed facts. No effort is made to meet the inference drawn from the awkward circumstance that Park was the vendor of the mine; that he stands accused of effecting its sale by a gigantic fraud; that one means he used to get the stock taken was to advertise Gen. Schenck's name as United States Minister, Director and Trustee, and that the means he used to enlist Gen. Schenck in the business was a loan to him of $50,000 and a secret guarantee to him of 18 per cent. interest on his stock.

The process of testing this matter is very simple. Suppose, for instance, the Englishmen who were induced by the presence of the name of Gen. Schenck, the American Minister, at the Court of St James, on the list of the Directors and Trustees, had been told the actual relations between Gen. Schenck and Mr. Park, would they have invested their money? Would they have believed their interests safe in the hands of a Trustee who was under a direct pecuniary obligation to a man whose interests were hostile to theirs? Even now the transactions between Gen. Schenck and Mr. Park are not fully disclosed. The documents which passed between them were not produced. Instead of the documents, the most that could be extracted was a promise that they should be produced when the suit against Park comes on for trial. May we suppose that they would prove interesting to the State Department? Or is the State Department content to see its representative at the most important court in Europe publicly accused of bribery by a journal possessing the confidence of the Government to which Gen. Schenck is accredited?

But is there any hope that Grant's Administration will take any steps to repair the disgrace that has been inflicted upon the nation? We do not think that there is the slightest hope. He will put Gen. Schenck in the category of those who are "under fire," and maintain him in the position that he disgraces, in defiance of public opinion, as he is in the habit of doing with unworthy officials. Gen. Schenck himself tries to offer as an excuse that he was deceived in the matter. But the very fact that he took hold of the scheme at all, or in any way gave it countenance in his official capacity, is a sufficient condemnation, regardless of what his intentions and motives were. Every day that he continues in his present position adds to the national disgrace.

WM. B. ASTOR'S WEALTH.

Perhaps the most universal question asked upon the announcement of the death of the late Wm. B. Astor was: "How much was he worth? Did his fortune amount to forty, fifty, one hundred or two hundred millions of dollars?" The New York Sun, which is probably as thoroughly informed on the matter, as any outside party can be, puts the value of Astor estate at $40,000,000.

As to its actual amount, opinions vary, and these variations are augmented by the exaggerative imaginations of the people who give them. The prevalent opinion is that it reaches $100,000,000; and some extravagant talkers have put it at $200,000,000. Persons well informed, however, and upon whose judgment we place reliance, state that it does not exceed $40,000,000, of which $30,000,000 is in real estate, and $10,000,000 in personality. Even this is an immense sum for one man to hold, and we doubt if the possessions of any other in the country, except perhaps Cornelius Vanderbilt, equal it. Following the example of his father, it is probable that William B. Astor has willed the bulk of his wealth to his most capable son, John Jacob Astor, by whom in turn it will be passed down to his son, or some other member of his family likely to keep it together and increase it. Should this policy be carried out by future descendants, we shall have in this country, notwithstanding the absence of laws of primogeniture and entail, a great Astor Estate, rivalling or exceeding the colossal fortunes of the magnates of European nobility.

The practical application of the law of primogeniture, or the massing of immense fortunes in the hands of a single individual, is looked upon with decided apprehension by the American people. It is regarded as making a single individual too powerful in a Republic like ours, and this apprehension and aversion is well grounded in principle, although its dangers may be over estimated. In this country, and under our political institutions, it is intended that wealth shall be diffuse, as it is rather the product of labor and exertion than the result of inheritance. There are even those who favor such legislation as would break up and diffuse such estates as the Astor estate, among all the members of the family.

But there is a very serious objection to legislation of this kind. To make such a law just it must be general, and a general law taking away from men the privilege of disposing of their property at their own pleasure, would discourage industry and enterprise. Human nature is such that with most of us selfish motives are powerful, and unselfish ones weak. If no work were done in the world but what contributes to the welfare of others, comparatively little, beyond that which necessity compels, would be done at all. Nearly all the immense advances of modern civilization are due to efforts, of which the mainspring has been the love of gain. Paralyze, or even weaken, this mainspring by impairing the right of disposing of the gain when it has been acquired, and you arrest the onward progress of the world. Whatever evils may arise from the existing liberty of accumulation, a greater evil would result from abolishing it.

There can be no legislation to prohibit the accumulation of large fortunes, or their transmission, without a violation of the very spirit of the institutions that it is sought to preserve. At best the law can only be made to encourage the diffusion of wealth and the accumulation of each individual for himself, by extending the same protection to all, with special favors and inhibitions to none. At least for one or two centuries yet, no great dangers are to be apprehended from estates like that of Astor being transmitted to a single individual.

The Sun in discussing the matter thinks that the danger to the public from the perpetuation of great estates is more imaginary than real. By a gracious dispensation of Providence, men who are rich by inheritance find their abilities scarcely sufficient for the task of taking care of their riches, and have none to spare for that of oppressing their fellow men. The founder of a fortune, like the first Astor, or the present Vanderbilt, must, of course, be a man of great force and ambition, but his successor never equals him in this respect. The incentive dies with the attainment of the object which aroused it. A son who finds a large estate ready made to his hands cannot possibly exert himself to increase it with the energy that his father displayed in getting it. The result is that he subsides into but little more than a steward or investment agent, leaving the field of newer and fresher enterprises to others who drew upon his reservoir of wealth as well as upon others. The Sun makes the following analysis:

John Jacob Astor was a mercantile genius. His schemes embraced the whole globe, and he gathered in wealth from its four quarters. His son, who inherited the fruits of his toil, has done nothing all his lifetime but build houses and collect their rents. His son and his son's son will do no more. Neither commerce nor politics has anything to fear from them. What they will chiefly care for will be to hold on to what they have. This is the case with the Duke of Westminster, the great English landed proprietor, with the Orleans family in France, and the Austrian Esterhazys. Even the present head of the Rothschilds has subsided into a humdrum banker, who never runs a risk, and is content to let younger and more adventurous houses take the lead in finance. Besides, the truth is that the accumulative power of money, unlike that of the snowball, diminishes as its bulk increases. It is impossible to handle millions of dollars and make them yield the same income that thousands do. Where a small investor can safely get his seven, eight, or ten per cent. per annum, a large capitalist like Mr. Astor cannot, on an average, get five. The good things are all snapped up by men who, having less to look after, do it more thoroughly; and the proverbial timidity of millionaires interferes with that promptness and soundness of judgement essential to a successful investor. This is proved by the history of this very Astor estate. When John Jacob Astor died in 1848, it was worth $20,000,000. With all the rise of the real estate, of which it is largely composed, it has only doubled in value in the twenty-seven years which have since elapsed, and the probability is that it will take as long to double it again. The Girard estate in Philadelphia, and that of Thelusson in England, illustrate the same law. Neither of these great properties has grown at a rate at all approaching that of lawful interest compounded halfyearly.

But people who are envious of the immense fortune lately in the hands of Wm. B. Astor, should moderate their envy when they reflect that Mr. Astor received only his board and clothes, neither of which were luxurious or gorgeous, for some thirty years of the hardest labor that could be performed—that of looking after his immense possessions, and perhaps had no more real enjoyment during all this time than the ordinary day laborer, or the servants who for their weekly allowance, looked after the details of his household.

AN OUTRAGE.

A Radical writes through the Gazette to protest against the renomination of Grant as follows:

I should regard President Grant's nomination as an outrage upon hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, myself among the number. I know there is no constitutional bar to such a proceeding, at the same time I know that there is a venerable unwritten law forbidding it, the violation of which would have a sinister look in the first year of our second century. Let us begin that century with a new man, a good man, one for whom the great body of our party can vote with a hearty good will. Some statesman?

Were we more moved by party than principle, we should say nominate Grant by all means, as we firmly believe he could not carry three States at the election. This would certainly ensure a Democratic President, but the example set would be disastrous to the country in the violation of one of its sacred traditions, and a temptation to every incumbent to employ the extensive machinery at his disposal to perpetuate his power. We still reiterate that Grant can be nominated if he chooses whether the party likes it or not, and we beg the managers not to hesitate on our account.

THE following offices are in the gift of the Democratic House of Representatives: Speaker of the House, salary $8,000 per annum; Clerk, $5,000; Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,320; Doorkeeper, $2,600; two Journal Clerks, each $3,000; two Reading Clerks, each $3,000; one Tally Clerk, $3,000; five Assistant Clerks, $2,600 each; six Assistant Clerks, $2,160; Doorkeeper, $2,592; Chief Messenger, $2,100; three Assistant Messengers, $1,440; Messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,440; twelve Messengers to the Doorkeeper, $120 a month during the session; five Official Reporters, at $5,000 each; two stenographers for the use of committees, $4,200; Postmaster of the House, $2,592; First Assistant, $2,000; seven Messengers, $1,500 each; seven Messengers, $1,200 each; Superintendent of House Document Room, $2,160; Assistant, $2,160; Assistant for the use of the Clerk, $1,800; Librarian of the House, $2,160, and his Assistant $2,160; Superintendent of the Folding Room $2,160; Private Secretary to the Speaker, $2,100; Clerk to the Speaker, $2,100; Clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, $2,500 Paying Teller, $1,800; File Clerk in the Document Room, $1,800; Telegraph Operator, $1,200; Chief Engineer of Heating and Ventilating Department, $1,800; three assistants, $1440; six firemen, $1,100; twenty-four laborers, at $60 a month, seven retained throughout the year and the rest during the session; Chaplain of House, $900; Matron in charge of ladies' retiring room in the gallery. Beside these here are a number of smaller official positions worth from $4 to $8 per day during the session. Already the Radicals have been seized with spasms of economy, since they can no longer monopolize these offices, and are weeping oceans of tears because Democats come forward and claim them.

THERE is no time for stealing on the Market street bridge in Philadelphia, as there was on the Schuylkill bridge, near the Park which cost we believe $1,200,000, on which it is estimated about $400,000 were stolen. We are informed that one chap, on the last rake got $50,000 and said it was too small, to divide and left for California. T. A. Scott steps to the front and in his usual prompt and practical style offers to build a better bridge across the Schuylkill at Market street for $65,000 than the one that was burned, which is less than the insurance on the old one. The public necessities are so great that his offer was promptly accepted. We would like to borrow Scott for this city for a few months.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

The Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the government, sustaining the decision of the Court of Claims from which the government appealed. The opinion, which is a very lengthy one, and covers the whole case in all of its branches, was delivered by Associate Justice Davis, from which we condense the more important points.

The case, as we have said, was an appeal from the Court of Claims. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, conceding the right of the Government to retain one-half of the compensation due it for the transportation of the mails and military and Indian supplies, and to apply the same to reimburse the Government for interest paid by it on the bonds issued to the corporation, to aid it in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, sought to establish by this suit its right to the other moiety. The United States, on the other hand, having paid interest on these bonds in excess of the sum credited to the Company for services rendered by it, insisted on its right to withhold payment altogether. The grounds on which the right of retention was sought to be maintained was the general right of set-off.

This embraces the principal points in the question at issue between the two parties to the action. Justice Davis in construing the intention of the Act of Congress under which the road was built says that Courts may, with propriety, in construing a statute, recur to the incidents of the time when it was passed, and this is frequently necessary, in order to ascertain the reason as well as the meaning of particular provisions in it. Many of the provisions in the original Act of 1862 are outside of the usual course of legislative action concerning grants to railroads, and cannot properly be construed without reference to the circumstances which surrounded Congress when the act was passed.

He then goes on at length and points out the original purpose of the road and the reasons that led to its construction, in part under government patronage, stating among other things that the war of the rebellion was in progress, and the country had become alarmed for the safety of the Pacific States, owing to complications with England. In case these complications resulted in open rupture, the loss of our Pacific possessions was feared. But even if this fear was groundless, it was quite apparent that we were quite unable to furnish that degree of protection to the people inhabiting them which every Government owes to its citizens. It is true the threatened danger was happily averted, but there still remained the necessity of making suitable provision for the future, which could be done in no better way than by the construction of a railroad across the continent. Such a road would bind together the widely separated parts of our common country, and furnish a cheap and expeditious mode of transporation for troops and supplies; and if it did nothing more than afford the requisite protection to the Pacific States, it was felt that the Government, in the execution of its plain duty, could not justly ignore the necessity of building this road. So strong and prevading was this opinion, that it was by no means certain that the people would not have sanctioned the act of Congress if it had departed from the traditionary policy of the country regarding works of internal improvement, and had charged the Government itself with the direct execution of the enterprise. This enterprise was viewed as a national undertaking for national purposes, and the public mind was directed to the end to be accomplished, rather than to the particular means employed for the purpose.

There were also other good and sufficient reasons, Justice Davis claims aside from military necessity, why the road should be built, and private capital encouraged by government countenance, among them the development of the Western States and Territories; which are precisely the same reasons urged by the projectors of the Texas Pacific for government aid, and they will doubtless insist that when Judge Davis holds that the construction of the Union Pacific was essential to the security and prosperity of the country, he offers an unanswerable argument in favor of the Texas Pacific. With regard to the 6th section of the act, defining the duties of the Company the Court said:

Leaving out of consideration the parts of this section not pertinent to this inquiry there are three things, and three only, which the corporation is required to do, concerning the bonds in controversy:

First: To pay said bonds at maturity.

Second: To allow the Government to retain the compensation due the corporation for service rendered, and to apply the same to payment of the bonds and interest; and

Third. To pay over to the government, after the road has been completed, five per cent. of the net earnings of the road to be appropriated to the payment of the bonds and interest.

After a lengthy presentation of the case, Justice Davis, and all the rest of the Court concurring, holds that the Company are not bound to pay the interest as it becomes due. The principle involved in this decision is very simple. The law is to be interpreted by the plain language, and by the purposes of those who framed it. The debates at the time clearly showed that the bill was originally passed by men who said they intended it to mean just what the Company have claimed that it does mean. The Court holds that the language of the law is as plain as were the purposes of its framers. Whether or not the bargain was a good one for the United States, Judge Davis says, is not a question the Court has any right to consider. He inquires merely what the law means, and whether Congress had the power to pass it, and on both these points the unanimous verdict of the Court is as positive as it is conclusive.

Last Winter the Company proposed a compromise of the questions involved, but the Government refused. Now they have secured all they then proposed to surrender, and are entitled to a requisition upon the United States Treasury for $1,200,000, due the Company for transportation, and hitherto withheld by the Government as a set off against the interest not paid by the Company. The other Pacific Companies will, of course, seek to be placed on an equal footing with the Union in this respect.

IN A BAD WAY.

Now that the rats are forsaking the sinking ship, and the truth concerning the thieves who have been plundering the country for so many years has burst upon the gaze of the faithful, organs like the Gazette are obliged to make whining apologies for Grant, whilst admitting, what it cannot deny, the existence of wide-spread corruption, and claim that he has been imposed upon by bad advisers and was surrounded by treacherous friends. He made his own selections and surroundings. He openly defied public interests, and insulted common decency by the selection of men who had not a single qualification except his friendship, for any position involving the handling of public money. The people are becoming alarmed and it looks to-day as if Grant will leave the Presidential chair covered with infamy and execrated by every man who has not a job on hand or one in view. A pretty candidate to be sure for a Third Term, who don't know an honest man from a thief and won't believe a jury when it convicts.

THE testimony in the Whisky Ring cases in St. Louis, shows that the whole Administration is honeycombed with corruption, and that Grant, if not actually guilty of complicity in the frauds, is wholly incompetent to give the country an honest Administration. It has already been shown by the sworn testimony of high officials, including ex-Commissioner of Revenue Douglass, that the Administration refused to move upon known thieves and rogues, while important State elections were pending, for fear that the Radical party would be defeated in consequence of the exposures made, and that President Grant assented personally to this delay. A party or an Administration that would do this, becomes a party to the fraud itself, and should be held responsible by the people. Not only Grant must be defeated for a Third Term, but Grantism and Radicalism must be swept from power. The revelations at St. Louis are but a small fraction of the great system of corruption that has grown up under Grant's Administration, to enrich corrupt officials and *habitues* of the White House, while the national Treasury has been depleted to the tune of millions annually. The people, if they would have relief, must go to the root of the evil and turn Radicalism out of power, from Ulysses S. Grant down. There is no other remedy.

MINOR NOTES.

THE first election of the Centennial year will be that of New Hampshire, in March. It is thought the Republicans will renominate Governor Cheney, and depend upon his administration to re-elect him.

NOT a single Administration organ has the courage to say a word in defense of Minister Schenck. That fact ought to convince the President that the case is a very serious one.—N. Y. Tribune.

J. M. MILLIKEN has declined the appointment as State Treasurer of Ohio vice Welch deceased. The position was then tendered by Governor Allen to Hon. Allen T. Wykoff of Columbus, who also declined.

THE trial of Avery at St. Louis is developing rich scenes. Babcock, the devoted personal friend of His Excellency, the President, is becoming seriously involved. Hence it follows that, as a matter of course, it is absolutely necessary that the public schools should be well and carefully looked after during the next campaign.

THE London Daily News publishes a special telegram from Madrid as follows: The Spanish note to the United States promises gradual emancipation, increased freedom of conscience; that foreigners when arrested shall have immediate hearing: that legal redress shall be obtainable for past injuries. Great anxiety exists in Madrid regarding the reception of the note in Washington. The note is Spain's ultimatum.

THE Radical press of Washington did not print the dispatches developed in the St. Louis trial of Avery from Joyce to Babcock in relation to the whisky frauds and a lively breeze was created in that city when the dispatches were read in other papers. The general opinion there is that Babcock is seriously implicated in the frauds, and a leading member of Congress from Missouri, who is well informed on the subject, expressed the opinion on Tuesday evening that an indictment has been or will be found against General Babcock.

IN a Washington special to the New York World the record of the last Congress is thus summed up on the financial question:

	Dem.	Rep.
For inflation	8	23
Against inflation	9	13

A much larger proportionate number of Republicans than of Democrats now in the Senate have voted heretofore for inflation. In the record of the last House a similar state of opinion appears. The vote of those members who are still members was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.
For inflation	19	38
Against inflation	22	22

The whole number of Senators is 74, of whom 30 are now Democrats, 2 Independents and 43 Republicans. The whole number of Representatives is 292, of whom 165 are Democrats, 6 Independents and 13 Republicans. It is to be seen how the remaining Republicans and Democrats of the new (Forty-fourth) Congress will stand.

THE Philadelphia Ledger has made a compilation of the laws relative to the rate of interest in the several States and Territories. Thirty-three States and Territories have usury laws, the regular rate of interest varying from six to twelve per cent. In the following States and Territories all usury laws have been abolished and any rate may be collected that may be agreed upon: Californinia, Florida, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. New York, where in all probability, more usurious rates of interest are actually collected than in any other State, has the most stringent anti-usury laws. According to the law in that State seven per cent. is the maximum rate, and usury is made misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $1,000 or six months, imprisonment, or both, and forfeits the principal even in the hands of third parties.

THE Hocking (Ohio) Sentinel in speaking of the Presidential campaign says: Our present duty is to organize upon the basis above indicated for the next campaign. We can carry Ohio next time, under bold and skillful leadership. In Ohio, we have none abler or worthier to lead than General Ewing. With him on the Presidential ticket, for either the first or second place—we prefer him for the first—our success is certain. But if we cannot get the first place for Ewing, we know of no man in the Union, so entirely in harmony with all the requirements of a Democratic candidate for President, as Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania. His late utterances show him to be in exact accord with the policy we have indicated above. His views on the financial question, are pre-eminently sound and satisfactory. In all other respects, he is the man for the times and the place. Ewing is our first ——— or President in 1876, but failing in that, we are for Black for President. That ticket will be elected when nominated. With Judge Black and General Ewing, backed as they will be by Pennsylvania and Ohio, we may defy the world, the flesh and the devil.

STATE FUNERALS.

The World rebukes the present absurd fashion of transporting the dead bodies of men who die in Washington around the country:

It must be admitted that for a people professing a profoundly Republican abhorrence of political pomps and vanities, we of the United States are singularly fond of pageants. American travellers who write letters to their friends at home about the wonderful things they see abroad have dilated at quite sufficient length and quite often enough in all conscience on the ghastly ostentation of state funerals in the "effete monarchies" of Europe, on the nodding plumes and sable trappings, the pomp and circumstance of hatchments and emblazonings, and all manner of armorial undertaking, wherewith the great of the earth are borne back to the earth in lands unblessed by the sober example of our Revolutionary sires and the salubrious influences of our own elective system of government. But it really is time that some cynic from over the seas should give us a wholesome dose of our medicine. During the last twenty years a custom has grown up in this country of decreeing what are called "state funerals" to such eminent personages, executive, judicial or legislative, as may chance to die at the national capital concerning which a good many things may be said which it is almost equally ungracious to say and difficult to forbear saying.

The custom itself is not precisely of our own invention, for whether it was or was not first proposed in old Rome by Valerious Publicola, who commonly has the credit of originating it, it certainly was honored in the observance by the masters of mankind through many centuries. But in the particular form in which we practice it, it is assuredly quite our own, and like our massive, not irreverently to say our monstrous, Capitol at Washington in architecture, it is a composite of all orders and schools of human thought and feeling. It commonly begins with a most extraordinary parody of that mediæval Christian custom of exposing the corpses of princes and great personages to the reverent inspection of the people which has gradually come to be known as "lying in state." The political reason of this custom dates back to times in which the chances always were at least even that any given prince or potentate would be "assisted," as the Italians euphemistically put it, out of the troubles and perplexities of this mortal state. The exposure of the dead body of an Emperor or a King was often absolutely necessary to convince the world that he was really dead, and more often still it was found advisable, to satisfy the populace that he had died a natural death, by exhibiting his corpse surrounded by a reverential pomp and show of sorrow. The Church, however, always asserted her own authority and dignity in this custom by making this pomp and show really reverential. The "lying in state" of a great personage always implied a complete protection of the awful mystery and sanctity of death from coarse and careless contact with the mere curiosity and vulgar sight-seeing of the indifferent crowd. Within our own times, perhaps the most impressive exhibition made of this sort was the "lying in state" of the exhumed remains of the First Napoleon, first in the *chapelle ardente* prepared to receive them on board of the "Belle Poule," which conveyed them from St. Helena to France, and then under the magnificent dome of the Invalides at Paris. Surrounded from head to foot by the symbolic burning tapers of the Church, lying within the solemn shadow of the uplifted Crucifix, and watched night and day by the dark-robed priests absorbed in their offices of prayer, the dead Emperor speaks to the imagination of all who read the story of that strange funeral progress almost as vividly as the spectacle itself must have spoken to the few faithful friends and comrades who brought him back from the tomb of his exile to lay him, as in his last will he had asked to be laid, on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom he had loved so well. Need we insist upon the absolute necessity to this profound impression of the external circumstances of veneration and of solemnity which surrounded the whole pageant from its inception to its close?

WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERSHIP.

Fernando Wood Not a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—In February last, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company entered suits against the following persons to recover certain sums of money alleged to have been paid them by R. B. Irwin to secure their aid in procuring a Congressional subsidy: Charles Albert, $7,000; J. G. Berrett, $10,000; E. H. Cormick, $5,000; A. B. Corwine, $8,600; H. G. Fant, $12,000; J. H. Hersey, $11,000; Donn Piatt, $5,000; W. B. Shaw, $15,000; and John Boyd $4,500. The plaintiff's attorneys have discontinued the cases against Berrett, Shaw and Hersey, and it is understood the same course will be taken as to the other cases.

Mr. E. S. Tobey, of Boston, informed Secretary Chandler this afternoon that he was obliged to decline the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs tendered him by the President.

Secretary Chandler has invited Commissioner Smith to remain in the Department as his confidential clerk in immediate charge of business coming up to the Secretary from the Bureau.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorizes Wm. Nicholson, General Agent of the Associated Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs to say that Superintendent Hoag has not been removed, and that his removal has not been contemplated, and that his only connection with Pottowatomic matters is, that, as an officer of the Government, he is diligently prosecuting those who have defrauded Indians. Friend Hoag desires to retire from his present position whenever the Board shall think proper to designate his successor.

GREAT WIND VELOCITY.

The signal officer reports a wind velocity of one hundred and fifty-six miles per hour on Mount Washington this afternoon. This is the highest velocity recorded at that station since its establishment. The temperature is twenty-four degrees below zero.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERSHIP.

Fernando Wood declines the further use of his name as a candidate of Speaker of the next House of Representatives. He says he is not a candidate and will not be a party to the contest now going on here for that office. Mr. Wood makes no statement of his choice among remaining candidates.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the retirement of $764,472 of outstanding legal tenders, that amount being eighty per cent. of the National Bank circulation issued during the month.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO THE UNION PACIFIC COMPANY.

The Supreme Court to-day sustained the position of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., by affirming the decision of the Court of Claims, namely, that the company has a right to retain one half its earnings on account of transportation for the Government. Judge Davis delivered an opinion viewing the road as a great national necessity, and the Government fully secured the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

The committee appointed to inquire into a route for the proposed ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans reports that they are of the opinion, after a full investigation, that the Nicaragua is the best, and estimate that the work from the harbor of Birto, on the Pacific, to Greytown, and on the Atlantic, can be constructed at a total cost not exceeding $66,000,000. From this investment the Commissioners claim an enormous return would be made, especially in the shipment to Europe and American ports on the Atlantic of California products. It is regarded of the highest importance that the United States take some action at once to carry out the plans of a ship canal, in order to prevent France or England from reaping honor and profit of the great enterprise.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The following is a correct list of contests for seats in the House of Representatives:

Alabama—Bromberg vs. Haralson.
Florida—Finley vs. Walls.
Illinois—Lemerine vs. Farwell.
Louisiana — Spencer vs. Morey and Breux vs. Darrall.
Massachusetts—Abbott vs. Frost.
Minnesota—Cox vs. Strait.
New York—Lowry vs. Norton.
South Carolina—Lee vs. Rainey, Buttz vs. Lackey.
Virginia—Platt vs. Goode.
Idaho Territory—Fern vs. Bennett.
Utah Territory—Baskin vs. Carmon.

BABCOCK DECLARES HIMSELF INNOCENT.

The following telegram was sent this afternoon by General Babcock to the United States Attorney at St. Louis:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.

To Hon. D. P. Dyer.

I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before a court where I can testify.

[Signed.] A. E. BABCOCK.

It is reported on good authority that the President has now tendered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to ex-Congressman William H. Upson of Ohio.

GEN. HOLT RETIRED.

Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt, of the army, has been retired upon his own application, and Assistant Judge Advocate, General William McKee Dunn, has been appointed to date from December 1st. There will be no appointment of Assistant Judge Advocate, the General Congress having passed a law at the last session providing for the abolition of that office when it should become vacant.

REPORT OF GEN. POPE.

The report of Brevet Major General John Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, after reviewing at some length the campaigns against hostile Indians in the department, the past year, says: All bands of Indians in the southwest, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches are now at their respective agencies, brought there by military force, after a campaign of eight months of almost unprecedented hardship and exposure and after a heavy expense to the government. They are brought there too entirely subdued and in such condition and under such circumstances that there is not the least danger of any further trouble with them if only they are treated with common humanity and dealt with even ordinary honesty. He expresses the opinion that the maintenance of a small post is inexpedient and says it is not necessary for defensive or aggressive duty required of troops. It greatly increases the expense and it is a positive injury to the discipline and efficiency of the troops themselves.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. SCOFIELD.

The report of Maj. Gen. Scofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, after referring to improvements, changes, transfers of troops, &c., made at several posts, recommends that Camp Halleck, Nevada, be gradually enlarged and improved. The report closes by urging the necessity of transfering the control of the Indians to the military.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The Postmaster's General annual report shows receipts of department to be $27,441,360 and expenses $33,611,309. Receipts exceed those of 1874 1-13-100 per cent. and expenditures 4 62-100. The actual amount drawn from the Treasury was $4,716,329 or $54,366 less than the previous year. The recorded complaints of missing letters numbered 5,645, of which 2,677 were registered letters containing bonds, drafts, &c., amounting to $76,216, while unregistered letters contained valuable contents amounting to $75,997. Of the former, 1,083 were satisfactorily accounted for, 911 actually lost and 683 remain under investigation. Arrests for violation of postal laws numbered 307, the greater portion not connected with the postal service. 107 convictions were had and 157 await trial.

The report shows operations of various bureaus of the department concerning which much information has already been published. The money order department, the annual transactions of which have reached about $80,000,000 shows an apparent profit of $120,000 though really in arrears more than that if the clerk hire and stationary required for business were charged directly to its account. The increase of rates on small orders made by authority of the last Congress, will, it is believed, enable the bureau hereafter to pay its own expenses.

The fact that but one American steamship line carries mails across the Atlantic and none to South America is regarded humiliating to American pride. He recommends that provision should be made to remedy this, and especially in case of war.

STRAW BIDDING.

The evil of strawbidding can be removed by such a change in the law as will authorize the Postmaster General, on the failure of any accepted bidders, too offer the contract as at present to the next lowest bidder on the list.

The postmaster general speaks of the railway postal service and roads, doing it in high terms, but thinks it would be more equitable to pay the companies by space instead of weight. He praises the fast mail service and believes it will be adopted by other roads. He recommends that the sender of any printed document be allowed to write his or her name with the word from to indicate who sent the package.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

He recommends that the postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, books and printed matter of all sorts, photographs and manuscripts designed for publication, shall be reduced to one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which was the rule before the enactment of the law advancing it during the closing hours of the last Congress.

Concerning newspaper postage, he says: The new law which went into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, from present indications, will realize about one million dollars for the first calendar year. This is not a material variation from the average results of the old law, though, during the last year in which this latter was in operation, the amount was increased by the payment of postage on newspapers circulating within the county of publications — a requirement that was discontinued at the end of one year. While, therefore, there has been no increase in aggregate receipts, there has been a large gain by saving the Commissioners or collections allowed by the old law as under the present law the great bulk of postage is paid at large offices whose salaries are not affected by this. Under the old law, there was no check to insure collections at the office of destination, and the consequence was that much matter went unpaid, and it is a satisfaction, that, under the present more equitable mode, the universal collections have made up for reduction in rates. The new system has worked so admirably and has given such general satisfaction that no change is deemed necessary.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

He states that the salaries of postmasters of larger cities are too low, and that there is a great want of equity. A law compelling postmasters whose net increase is say $1 000 or more to give their entire attention to the duties of their office, or failing in this, to employ some person or persons to perform them at their own and not at the Government's expense would be beneficial to the service.

ESTIMATES.

In estimating the expected revenues for the year ending June 30, 1877, wishing to be on the safe side, estimates have been submitted which show an expected deficiency of $8,187,602, but it is believed the deficiency for that year will be very much less than the estimates. Basing the estimates of revenues at the smallest amount and of the expenditures at the largest an increase is shown in percentage of deficiency of only 19 39-100 against 24 65-100, which was the estimate of percentage of deficiency of last year over that of its predecessor.

BRISTOW AND THE WHISKY RING.

[N. Y. Sun double leaded editorial 30th.]

It is very evident that serious troubles inside the Administration are likely to grow out of the exposures of the Whisky Ring and the prosecutions at St. Louis. They may end in Mr. Bristow's retirement from the Cabinet, as was threatened by McDonald, Joyce and others, when his raid on the thieves was begun last spring. At all events, a crisis has been precipitated, in which the President will be forced to sustain the Secretary of the Treasury to the bitter end, or to accept his resignation with his reasons for offering it.

. . . . . .

Various witnesses have testified that letters from Babcock were shown by Joyce giving assurance that the Ring would be protected. The relations between the President and McDonald, the reversal of Mr. Bristow's order changing the Supervisors, and the appointment of Avery as Chief Clerk of the Treasury over the Secretary's head, are all matters of notoriety. They have attracted the gravest suspicion toward the White House, and left a strong conviction on the public mind that the Ring had there its chief support.

. . . . . .

While Mr. Bristow and the President appear upon the surface as in perfect accord, it is known that this whisky business has produced a coolness, and, superadded to the hostility of the Washington and other Rings, it may be said to have changed their relations. Boss Shepherd; Babcock, who is a conscience keeper as well as illegal Secretary; Luckey, who has charge of the confidential correspondence of the President, and knows how to use it; Ingalls, who was made acting Quartermaster General to pass condemned claims; and the whole White House circle of venal intimates, are bitterly opposed to Bristow. They have Grant's ear and confidence, and access to him when the highest public men are denied admittance.

The course of the prosecution at St. Louis makes it clear that Babcock, Casey, Luckey, and others closely connected with the President, and who were deep in the Whisky Ring, are to be shielded if possible.

It may be well for the House of Representatives to begin an investigation at the interesting point where this prosecution will probably end. In no other way will the whole truth come out in a form to be accepted by the country. This scandal should be probed to the very bottom, so that the thieves at Washington, who have heretofore enjoyed immunity from punishment, and have traded on their influence and connections with the President, may be brought into the dock like other criminals, and made to serve terms in the penitentiary according to the measure of their offences.

ST. LOUIS.

Progress of the Avery Trial.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—In the Avery trial to-day, A. C. Rogers, at one time Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue testified as to various matters concerning the workings of the Internal Revenue office at Washington among other things as follows: Once organized a raid without Avery's knowledge. Avery complained of it and he said he regarded it as an imputation against him. The secrets leaked out some way and he intended to confine them to as few as possible; that was the New Orleans Exposition and it was successful.

John M. Douglass testified: Was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from 1871 to May last subsequent to the New Orleans raid; I wanted to try this district; the news got out in some way and then I became convinced that it would be necessary to get rid of some of the officers; I sent Joyce to California so that I could have the books in this district examined; had my suspicions as to McDonald and Joyce; some time before this, information of my raids got out in some way; I was disappointed in the first contemplated raid on New Orleans; Avery knew nothing of the successful raid upon that place; he came to my office and complained that my action reflected on him; in the fall of 1874 I concluded to change the supervision; talked with the President and Bristow about it; as soon as the elections were over and out of the way, I recommended the changes, I sent McDonald and Joyce to Philadelphia; there was a great pressure brought to bear on the President, and McDonald and Joyce were not transferred as I had recommended.

BABCOCK'S ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO HAVE M'DONALD RETAINED.

In reference to the question as to whether Babcock came to see the witness about retaining McDonald and Joyce in their districts, the counsel for Avery objected. Gen. Henderson stated he intended to prove that Gen. Babcock was in this Ring and with this view W. D. W. Barnard was called and asked to compare a telegram handed him with a letter from Babcock written to Barnard and the latter thought the telegram was not written by Babcock.

Douglass was re called, but couldn't recognize the telegram as having been written by Babcock.

E. B. Chapman said he was a judge of hand writing and had no hesitation in saying the telegram and letter were written by the same person.

Mr. Geltilian, cashier of the United States Treasury at Washington said he was an expert in hand writing and testified that the letter and telegram were written by the same hand.

John R. Donohue, clerk, in the Western Union Telegraph Office was then called and identified various telegrams as having been received and sent from here from 1873 to 1875. Gen. Henderson wished to read the telegram but Judge Krum objected and stigmatized the proceeding as one simply to bolster up the case and involve the jury in a muddle as to who was being tried. The telegrams were Babcock's not Avery's. He said they were introduced also to make a drive at the White House.

THE TELEGRAMS.

After a long debate, telegrams were admitted as follows:

ST. LOUIS, October 25, 1871.

To Gen. O. E. Babcock:

Poor Ford is dead. McDonald is with his body. Let the President act cautiously on the successorship.

[Signed] JOHN A. JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, October 27, 1873.

To Gen. O. E. Babcock:

The bondsmen prefer the man they have recommended. An expression from the President to his friends here will secure everything. Let the President do for the best, depend upon McDonald and myself to stand by his action to the last.

[Signed] JOHN A. JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, October 28, 1873.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant:

We have the honor to recommend Col. Constantine Maguire for Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Missouri.

[Signed.] John A. Joyce, Wm. Patrick, Necomb, Jno. McDonald.

ST. LOUIS, October 28, 1873.

To Gen. Babcock:

See dispatch sent to the President. We mean it mum.

[Signed.] JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, March 14, 1874.

To General Babcock:

Start for San Francisco to-morrow night. Make D. call off his scandal hounds that only blackens the memory of poor Ford and friends. Business.

[Signed.] J.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27, 1874.

To General Babcock:

Have you talked with D? Are things right? How answer?

[Signed] J.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3, 1874.

To General Babcock:

Has Secretary or Commissioners ordered anybody here?

[Signed] J.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3. 1875.

To General Babcock:

We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things.

[Signed] SYLPH.

ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1875.

To General Babcock:

Tell Mack to see Parker of Colorado and telegraph to Commissioner to crush out St. Louis enemies.

[Signed] GRIT.

BABCOCK'S DISPATCHES.

Following is the dispatch, the handwriting of which was identified as that of Gen. Babcock:

WASHINGTON, December 13, '74.

To Gen. John McDonald:

I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.

[Signed] SYLPH.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—The prosecution in the Avery case closed to-day by the introduction of some testimony of a general character, and the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5th, 1874.

To Col. Jno. A. Joyce:

Cannot hear that any one has gone or is going.

[Signed] BABCOCK.

A somewhat lengthy discussion then took place, Judge Krum, for the defense, contending that three counts of the indictment against his client were insufficient and should be quashed.

Gen. Henderson, for the prosecution, replied and admitted that one of the counts was insufficient, but maintained the others were good and binding upon the defendant.

The Court sustained Judge Krum's position as to two counts and said he should instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty as to them. The other counts were held to be good, and the defense then proceeded with their side by introducing three letters of a social character which had passed between Joyce and Avery and tending to show that they were in the habit of using such familiar terms as "Billy," and "Alick," Joyce's middle name and Avery's christian name, in writing to each other. The deposition of persons in Washington relating to the good character of Avery were also read. This done, Judge Krum announced that the case for the defense was through and the argument will be heard to-morrow.

THE HONORED DEAD.

Imposing Exercises Over the Remains of the Late Vice President at Boston —Reception of the Body at Natick— The Funeral to Take Place To-Morrow.

BOSTON, November 29.—At half past eleven o'clock, the remains of the late Vice President were removed from Doric Hall to the Hall of the House of Representatives. The catafalque was surrounded by many distinguished officials and the Hall was densely packed. At 12:30 the exercises were commenced and were of a very interesting character. The services were closed at 2:30, when a procession was formed and the remains conveyed to Cottage Farm Station. The procession was an imposing one, being at least one mile and a half long.

Immediately upon the disposition of the casket in the car provided for its reception, the Governor, his staff and council, the pall-bearers and others, together with the Independent Corps of Cadets, the Marines and officers of the 5th Maryland Regiment were assigned seats in the train which immediately moved away from the city toward Natick, arriving shortly after four o'clock. An immense crowd was in waiting at the depot. A procession was formed and the remains conveyed to a large hall in Clark's block where they were delivered into the custody of the town selectmen by Gov. Gaston and were subsequently given into the charge of the G. A. R. Post, who, with the United States Marines, will remain as a guard until the burial on Wednesday. The decorations in the Hall are very elegant. The concluding services of the day amidst Mr. Wilson's town associates were especially solemn and impressive, deeply affecting the townspeople, who had assembled to pay the last heartfelt tribute of respect to their departed fellow-citizen.

NATICK, December 1.—At twelve o'clock the closing funeral rites over the remains of the late Vice President were commenced. At the conclusion of the private services, the body was removed to the town hall where the public and final ceremonies took place. The procession was a very imposing one and the streets were crowded. The services were opened by Rev. Francis M. Pelounet, Mr. Wilson's pastor, who announced the hymn "God is our Strength," after which prayer was offered and a number of addresses made.

The procession then formed in line of march, embracing nearly every street in town. It was not until four o'clock that the hearse bearing the remains reached the grave in Dell Park Cemetery. The casket was transferred from the hearse and conveyed to the side of an open grave ready to receive it. The Grand Army Post formed a square about the lot, while the military escort was drawn up in line in the drive way. The mourners and invited guests having assembled in a body and the band meanwhile playing a solemn dirge the casket was gently lowered to its final resting place. M. Pelouhet pronounced the benediction. The relatives and friends then took their last look and dropped a few flowers upon the casket lid and the last rites attending the demise of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, were at an end.

MR. WILSON'S WILL.

BOSTON, December 1.—Mr. Wilson has left a will which is in his own hand writing and dated April 21, 1874. By it he bequeathed his entire estate, real and personal to his newhew, Dr. Wm. L. Coolidge, in trust for the support of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Howe, now in her ninetieth year; for the education and support of his adopted daughter, Eva Little, a girl of some ten summers and for other minor designated purposes; trusting it all, as he expresses it to "friendship, discretion and sense of right" of Mr. Coolidge. He also constituted Mr. C. his executor, directing that no bonds he required of him either as executor or trustee. In regard to the completion and carrying through the press of the third and last volume of his "history of the rise and fall of slave power in America," left nearly completed, it is expected that it will be attended to by Rev. Samuel Hunt, a life long friend and associate, his former pastor for seven years and his private Secretary, and who more than all others has assisted him in the preparation of the work.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision between a Passenger and Freight Train — Many Killed and Wounded.

BUFFALO, December 1.—The Atlantic Express for the East which left here at 1.50 P. M. and was detained thirty-two minutes at East Buffalo station, waiting on the Lake Shore train from the West, collided at Batavia station crossing, about four miles from the city, with an Eastern bound freight train just drawn out from the side track, it having been signalled by flagman Brennan to come on, throwing the smoking car and first and second coaches, well filled with passengers, from the track, and capsizing them. The passenger, engine, tender and two baggage cars crossed through the fourth car of the freight train, lifting it from the trucks and precipitating it on the flagman's shanty, crushing him under it.

The scene at the wreck was indescribable. H. T. Wood, jeweler, of Lima, N. Y., formerly of Canton, Ills., was badly crushed and almost instantly killed. J. Doty Collins, of Erie county, had his leg taken off near the thigh and was injured internally while attempting to jump through a window of the first passenger coach. He cannot live. Mrs. Catharine Wilson, a widow, was badly cut about her head and otherwise injured. She is considered dangerously hurt. Many were more or less cut and bruised, but none seriously. The engineer of the passenger train stuck to his post. The fireman jumped to the ground and received an ugly cut in the head. The fast mail train, which was due at the time, was delayed two hours. The engineer only succeeded in stopping his train within fifteen feet of the wreck, which was piled upon his track. The dead and wounded were brought to the city and cared for.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Great Activity at the Navy Yards.

NEW YORK, November 30. — Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to place ten more monitors in commission, and the various navy rendezvous throughout the country have been instructed to enlist available men of all grades.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 30.—The activity at the Navy Yard increases, and an extra force will be taken on to-morrow. The United States Steamer Marion will go into commission in a few days.

LAKE DISASTERS.

Several Vessels Ashore

DETROIT, November 30.—The gale of Sunday and Monday proved even more destructive on the lakes than at first supposed. Associated Press dispatches to-day from Cheboygan report the total loss a short distance south of Duncan of the fine schooner Mary E. Perew and the narrow escape of the crew. The schooners Granada, Sweetheart and Francis Palms are also ashore in the same vicinity; the former is probably a total loss. Other vessels are ashore at other points.

FORTY VESSELS ASHORE.

CHICAGO, November 30.—About forty vessels are ashore on lake Michigan in more or less disabled condition. The recent storms have proved disastrous to shipping though but few lives have been lost on the lakes.

STEAMSHIP DISASTERS

The Phil Sheridan Burned.

DETROIT, December 1.—The steamer Phil Sheridan took fire when a short distance from Buffalo at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Efforts of the crew to suppress the fire were unavailing. They took to the boats and were picked up and brought here by the steamer Craig. The Sheridan was a freight boat owned by Ward's Duluth Line. She was insured against fire for $10,000 in the Detroit Fire and Marine and $10,000 in the Royal. She was valued at $30,000.

THE SUNNYSIDE SUNK---11 PERSONS DROWNED.

HYDE PARK, December 1.—Capt. Wolcott, of the steamer Sunnyside, from Albany, reports his vessel was cut into by ice. At two o'clock in the morning he run her ashore, but she broke in two, and slipped into deep water and sunk. He reports eleven persons drowned, six of whom were waiters and chambermaids on the boat. The remainder were passengers.

The steamer is sunk to her hurricane deck and ice is cutting her upper works away rapidly. For two hours fifty or sixty persons were hanging to the rods and mast of the promenade deck before they could be got off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 1.—The steamer Sunnyside, from Albany, was sunk by ice at West Point early this morning. The clerk, who is here, thinks four or five persons were drowned.

SPAIN.

AMERICA'S REPLY.

MADRID, November 30.—Mr. Cushing, American Minister, will to-morrow present to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a telegraphic reply from his government to the last Spanish note. The tenor of the American dispatch is considered very satisfactory and disperses recent apprehensions.

The Epoca, in an editorial article to-day demonstrates the pressing necessity of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Spain and the United States especially with regard to the commercial interests of Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 30.—It is reported that the government used the cable wires for some hours this forenoon in the transmission of dispatches between Secretary Fish and Minister Cushing at Madrid. Rumor added that Spain has remonstrated against the United States government permitting the sale of Cuban bonds in this country, claiming that their issue here is in violation of treaty obligations.

ENGLAND.

FATE OF THE STEAMER AMERIQUE.

LONDON, December 1.—The Times says there is reason to believe that the disabled French steamer Amerique has been seen off Sicily Islands. A Government tug boat was sent out for her on Sunday from Devonport but it is not yet known whether she succeeded in finding her.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[London Correspondence Tribune.]

If the English Foreign Office had the reputation of being a little better informed, Mr. Disraeli's assurance about the peace of Europe, in his Guildhall speech on Tuesday, would have begot more confidence than it has. So far as words go, nothing could be much stronger. "I have myself," said the Prime Minister, in speaking of the Turkish difficulties, "not only a trust, but a conviction, that means will be ascertained which will bring about a satisfactory result—a result which will be consistent with the maintenance of peace, and which will be satisfactory to the public opinion of Europe." This conviction is his, notwithstanding his admission that Turkish repudiation—which he chooses to describe by the less bitter name of "financial catastrophe"—"revived the expiring struggle in Herzegovina, gave a new aspect to all the circumstances, and created hopes and fears in quarters and in circles which before that did not exist. Circumstances of this character are "critical," but he builds his hopes "on the continuance of the wise forbearance of the Great Powers immediately interested in the question."

Now a man in Mr. Disraeli's position cannot speak lightly on so grave a subject as the probabilities of war or peace in Europe. Mr. Disraeli himself, who is seldom much in earnest about anything is plainly in earnest about this, and of course sincere. Yet foreign stocks go on falling lower and lower, and the uneasy feeling which has pervaded Europe since the appearance of the article of Oct. 30 in the Official Gazette of Russia does not subside. I know of no reason why this should be so, except the doubt whether Mr. Disraeli is himself well informed of the purposes of Russia, and of the state of her present relations and current negotiations with Germany and Austria. That the Turkish business has reached a stage where settlement is next to impossible without creating another Principality may be admitted. That Russia has said as much is certain. That she has acted in concert with Austria and Germany in notifying the Porte of her determination—her sudden change of mind—may or may not be true. The facts about the reported declaration of General Ignatieff at Constantinople are disputed. But if it be conceded that the three Powers are acting together up to this point, the future is anything but clear. The one thing certain is that the Eastern question is reopened. The one thing wholly uncertain is when and how it will be closed. Before Russia can move she must have come to terms with her two associates, and there is at present absolutely no evidence that the terms have been agreed on, and there is, to all appearance, slight probability that, as matters now stand, agreement is possible which should leave Russia free to carry out her whole will.

HOW BOSS GRANT HATES MR. FENTON.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The President was a guest of the National Sunday School Assembly. A committee, consisting of two or three distinguished clergymen, and one or two laymen, were deputed to meet the Presidential party at Salamanca. Mr. Grant and his retinue was found in a palace coach, and one of the committee made known to the President the programme of the hour, which included a grand dinner at the residence of a Mr. Kent, a relative of Senator Fenton, who by the way, is also a citizen of Jamestown. The President inquired if Senator Fenton was to be of the party, and was informed that in deference to his past public position the ex-Senator had been invited. Grant's face flushed in the instant, and, rising to the feet, he expressed a desire to have the train signalled to stop, that he might return to New York. He did not want any Fenton. "He's not a true man," angrily exclaimed the President—"he is not a true man; I will have nothing to do with him." But finally peace was secured for the time being, and Fenton dined with the President.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MILESBURG, Centre county, is afflicted with the small-pox.

TITUSVILLE is reorganizing a Relief Society for the coming winter.

A NEW cement mine has been opened near Milesburg, Center county.

HUNTINGDON will hereafter put her tramps at work upon the streets.

ONLY three of the seven blast furnaces in New Castle are now in operation.

ELEVEN murders have been committed in Chester county in the past four years.

SMALLPOX is prevailing to an alarming extent in Somerset and surrounding counties.

IT is stated that no apprentices are taken at the Reading Rolling Mill who cannot read or write.

JOHN ROACH, of Chester, has received the contract for the building of eight more ships, to cost $3,400,000.

THE immense new works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, at South Bethlehem, are working day and night.

A NEW oil refinery is to be built between Sandy Lake and Stoneboro, on the line of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad.

THE New Castle Manufacturing works are now only employing about 40 hands in consequence of dullness in business.

HARVEY BAILEY, of Porter township, Lycoming county, had a stroke of paralysis while attending church on Sunday last.

PHILIP LUDING committed suicide by hanging in the Lancaster lock-up on Saturday night. He had been arrested for drunkenness.

TWO hundred men are at work grading the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad in and about Paddy's mountain tunnel, Centre county.

ANNIE MERKEL, a young miss of fourteen years, of Reading, coughed up a shawl pin which she swallowed one year ago while at church on Sunday night.

THE clothing store of Anton Moser and the drug store of J. C. Davidson at Wampum, Mercer, were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,000.

AN aged lady named Ann Shearer, was killed by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday between Lancaster and Harrisburg. She was walking the track at the time of the accident.

IN Wilkesbarre the authorities put tramps to jail and feed them on hard bread and water for a given number of days. Then they release them, and the way they scoot out of town is pleasing to behold.

CONGESSMAN TURNEY will recommend for appointment to the West Point S. A. Cairns, of Irwin Station, with Robt. E. Hopwood, of Uniontown, as alternate. The recommendations are made at the advice of an examining committee.

A LITTLE boy about three and a half years old, by the name of James Critchfield, wandered from his mother's residence at Confluence, Somerset county, Pa., on Friday morning, November 12 h, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

DURING the month of October over 3,500 tickets were sold to passengers at Johnstown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the majority being for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Freight traffic from the same station is also very large, and has been for some time past.

JOHN TINDALL and others of Easton recently bought the Douglas slate quarries in Northampton county for $13,000. The machinery on the premises, and included in the purchase, originally cost $75,000, and in the whole upwards of $155,000 were expended in the improvement of the property.

A RAILROAD meeting will be held at the Smith House, in Connellsville, on Saturday, the 11th of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of furthering the project of building a railroad from the mouth of Indian Creek, on the P. & C. R. R. to New Florence or Horner's Mills, as may be most expedient. A survey of the route was made in the summer of 1873, and proved to be practicable.

HUGH DEVLIN, Sr., of Tunnel Hill, Cambria county, was found dead on the road near Bennington Furnace, Blair county, one day last week. He was driving a team of horses, and the wagon in which he was riding was without a bed, and it is presumed that he had been sitting on the bolster, but was thrown to the ground and killed by the fall.

A PRUSSIAN named Theodore Suchtig made his bed on a lime pile in Bern township, Berks county, one night last week. His clothing took fire and before the flames could be extinguished half of the right hand was burned off, including the fingers, all the fingers of the left hand were gone, the right knee was burned to the bone, and the flesh of the breast was roasted, and presented a highly inflamed appearance.

Two handsome fun loving young ladies of Reading took a notion that they would like to see the high toned parlors of the city and accomplished their object by calling at each fine residence to engage situations. Places were offered them in nearly every-house, but the newly engaged servants never came around afterwards, and the house wives of the city were furnished gossip for days until they finally discovered the object of the girls.

MISS REIBER, aged about fourteen years, was dangerously shot by the accidentaly discharge of a pistol while returning from coon hunting in Somerset county. The ball from the weapon penetrated Miss Reiber's face below the jaw bone, and passing upward broke out all the teeth on the side of her mouth, and passed through the root of her tongue lodging in the cheek on the opposite side of the face from which it entered. Her condition is critical.

OHIO NEWS.

THE militia of the State numbers 4,000.

THOMAS DUFFY, a plasterer of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, was found dead in his bed one day last week.

MRS. LUCY CLARK, more familiarly known as Old Aunt Lucy, aged 107 years, died at her residence at Martin's Ferry, O., last Sabbath morning.

MISS NETTIE THOMAS, of Crestline, had her hands and wrists badly burned one day last week by her gloves igniting while she was cleaning them with coal oil.

JUDGE LEE issued seven marriage licenses the day before Thanksgiving. The parties were married next day and—the Thanksgiving turkeys were peculiarly juicy and refreshing.—Bucyrus Forum.

THE question of the extension of the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad is again being agitated. The line would pass through Salineville, thence through a portion of Carroll and Jefferson counties, intercepting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

A VICIOUS ram attacked J. F. Burnett in the rear a few days ago, and, had it not been for timely assistance, fatal injuries would have been inflicted. Mr. Burnett had three ribs broken, and was otherwise severely injured.—Democratic Press.

Mr. Burnett's ribs must be strangely located.—Alliance Review.

ON Wednesday of last week a fire was discovered in the building occupied by the Adams Express Company, at Springfield. The flames spread so rapidly that soon the adjoining stores, occupied by Evans & Turner, oyster dealers; J. T. Sarratt, jeweler; A. Hamilton, book store; W. H. Brady, insurance agent, were in flames. The Adams Express building was also occupied as a general insurance agency. The loss will be about $20,000; nearly covered by insurance.

THE annual report of the Ohio Penitentiary is out. Net earnings over all expenses $20,335 49. More building done there than in any previous year, none of the expense of which comes out of the net earnings stated. Eight new buildings and cells constructed. In November, 1873, there were 867 prisoners and now there are 1,215. Sanitary condition of the prison perfect. Four deaths during the year from acute disease, three suicides and accidental deaths, and nine from chronic complaints.

ALABAMA LETTER.

RADICAL RULE AND ITS RESULTS—THE OUTLOOK OF THE FUTURE—WHAT IS MOST NEEDED.

EUFAULA, Ala., Nov. 25, 1875.

Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In traveling through Alabama, especially Southern Alabama, as far north as Montgomery, the capital of the State, an observer will be struck with the poverty-stricken aspect of the country, and in conversation with the people he will learn that this appearance truly represents the actual absence of the prosperity which once marked the same region. Taxation has become so onerous, and production so much diminished, that the people feel an incubus upon them which is exceedingly oppressive and hard to bear. This is in part the natural result of a devastating war; but if there had been only this the recuperative power of our American people might have largely atoned for it during the ten years which have passed since peace was declared. Instead of an improvement, however, excepting in a few individual instances, deterioration has been the accompaniment of these years, which, under proper management, should have been devoted to the resuscitation of the real interests of the people. Political and moral elements, instead of being ranged in behalf of the welfare of this country, have been dragged down to the low level of the carpet-bagger's aspirations; which are simply to accumulate political power, at all hazards.

The worst appears to have been encountered, but the evils which bad government have brought upon Alabamians are only now fully understood, and only just beginning to be overcome. So long as the State remained in the hands of unscrupulous carpet-baggers, (a most expressive and fitting term of obloquy,) who ran the negro element in their own selfish interest, the course was naturally and inevitably downward. Honesty was at a discount; the uncultivated and susceptible nature of the colored citizen was both deceived and imposed upon; and they were trained to support by their votes men and measures which have brought ruin to all, colored and white alike.

Light has dawned upon them at last, and with a new Constitution, and the government in the hands of the better elements of the people, a gradual though slow improvement may be anticipated. It will be slow, because the public debt, chiefly brought upon them by the vile system introduced by thier northern carpet-baggers, and upheld by the national administration, still hangs over them like a pall, and it is with the utmost difficulty that men can raise the means wherewith to pay the taxes, many having lost all their property. Time is required, even under the best and most honest and economical management, to enable the people to recover from the depth of financial embarrassment to which they have been reduced.

Alabama is a great State, physically; abounding in natural resources of land, timber, coal, iron, and water power, and possessing in the main a remarkably salubrious climate; yet these important and highly advantageous characteristics have for a time been overshadowed by the degradation of its people, forced by Republican bayonets, urged on by President Grant, to submit to the grossest tyranny, and made to bleed financially at every pore for the benefit of political villains, protected by the so-called United States Government.

Under the plea of protecting and benefiting the colored race, these political blood-hounds have made their liberty a curse, rather than a blessing; mocking them with promises which neither they nor the Government ever intended to fulfil, and leaving them, now, loaded with debts for which the country has scarcely anything to show, but the bonds calling for millions to be paid by a community thus terribly impoverished.

In the history of nations it will be difficult to find a grosser instance of the dreadful effects of the one man power, than are now visible in the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. General Grant has much to answer for in this world for the course he has deliberately pursued towards these Southern States; because it was in his power to have put a stop to it years ago. The tyranical use of power which he has so long exercised, had it been directed into a legitimate, protective channel, might have greatly aided instead of retarded the resuscitation of this suffering region. It is to be hoped that no more bayonets will be employed in securing peace among a people who desire nothing else, and who can and will maintain it if they are let alone. Until this shall be thoroughly settled, and well understood, capital from the North, or from other countries will not come into Alabama to any great extent, and without fresh capital to infuse new life into the agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries here the recovery must be very slow and disheartening. A great blight, induced by political mismanagement, cannot be cured in a day. TRAVELER.

HENRY CLAY AND GOV. METCALFE

[Carlisle Mercury.]

A relative of Gov. Metcalfe has furnished us with the following incident, which will illustrate the habit "Old Stone Hammer" had of playing practical jokes. Some time before the introduction of railroads Gov. Metcalfe represented in Congress a district of which Nicholas County was a part. Mr. Clay was Secretary of State under President John Quincy Adams. It was the custom to make the trip to the National Capital in private conveyance. It was in the days of Mr. Clay's greatest popularity that the two distinguished politicians agreed to travel to Washington in Gov. Metcalfe's carriage; and all the arrangements perfected, they started together from the latter's "Forest Retreat" home, in this county

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe.

The Atlas Works vs. Macintosh, Hemphill & Co. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,-042.

In the matter of the petition of Jacob Eckert for satisfaction of mortgage, the Court directed the Sheriff to serve notice on William H. Shoenberger, acting executor of the will of William Robinson, deceased, stating the facts set forth in the within petition and requiring him to appear at the next term and make answer to the petition.

Jno. Huckestein vs. Jacob Franz and Geo. R. Riddle, partners as Franz & Riddle; an action to recover the value of an order which defendant gave plaintiff, but which, it was alleged, proved worthless. Verdict for plaintiff for $955 80.

Maria O. Boardman vs. Howard Morton; an action to recover a royalty on a patent. Verdict for defendant.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Roger Hartley and Abraham Winters. Verdict for plaintiff for $10.

Mary Schurly vs. Edward Schurly; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Onslow K. Gardner vs. Christ. L. Magee, Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh, Calvin Bartley, collector, and Patrick M. Stark, constable. Preliminary injunction granted restraining defendants from selling certain property of plaintiff, seized in satisfaction of taxes. Plaintiff entered bond in the sum of $800.

Will Kiefer vs. James and Henry Strouss; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $207 02.

James McManus vs. the American Balance Manufacturing Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $39 94.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. City of Lancaster. Argued by H. N. Smith for appellant, and W. A. Atlee contra.

Paul vs. Stewart. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error, and McCoy contra.

Harris et al. vs. Van Valenburg & Co. Argued by H. L. Richmond for plaintiff in error, nemo contra.

Mintz vs. Lancaster Fire Insurance Company. Argued by Johns for plaintiff in error, and McCoy contra.

Pratner et al. vs. Titusville and Pithole Plank Road Company. Argued by Richmond for plaintiff in error and Douglas contra.

Guthrie vs. Watson. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error and McCoy and Brawley contra.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Joseph Hunter and wife, et al vs. Joseph Morgenstern et al. and William Rosebure, trustee; appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs, and appeal dismissed.

Wm. H. Lemon vs. Thomas C. Walton and wife; error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Judgment affirmed.

L. S. Reydon et al. vs. the Pitt Building and Loan Association; error to the Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of the independent school district of Clearfield township, Butler county; certiorari to the Court of Quarter sessions of Butler county. The decree of the Court, establishing an independent district is revised, and the proceedings set aside.

William Kincaid et al., executor, vs. Hawk Hill and wife, for use, &c.; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Shadrack Hedge vs. Henry Eller; appeal by Hedge from the decree of the Common Pleas of Washington. Order affirmed.

Harriett Lynch et al. vs. Louisa Johnson; appeal by plaintiffs from decree of Common Pleas of Fayette. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Lindsey deceased; appeal of E. M. Sayers et al. from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Greene county. Decree affirmed with costs and the appeal dismissed.

John Manavoy vs. W. H. N. Randall; error to the Common Pleas of Fayette. Judgment affirmed.

Robert Allen vs. Valentine Fehl; appeal by Robert Allen from decree of the Common Pleas of Butler county. Decree of distribution reversed and the record ordered to be remitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, in order that distribution may be made according to the opinion, and costs ordered to be paid by the appellees.

James T. Wray vs. W. H. Lemon; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Geo. W. Taw et al. vs. Alex Scott; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment affirmed.

Margaret Hill, for use of Wm. Gwynn, vs. Wm. Kincaid et al.; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Peter Bolster, executor of Augustus Williams, deceased, vs. Philip Swunderman; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Peter Schneider vs. Thomas Conway; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment affirmed.

THE PEOPLES' FREIGHT RAILWAY.

In the matter of the application of Wm. W. McClure, William T. Graham et al for an injunction against the Peoples' Freight Railway Company, the following opinion was delivered:

This bill sets forth various matters as inducement, and finally charges that the defendant is a fraudulent organization, intended and used for a fraudulent purpose, without authority or means to build a railroad; that the funds already expended for the work done are uselessly expended, and for the mere purpose of making them the better to collect the subscriptions still outstanding, and appropriate them to individual benefit; and if such collections should be made, the subscribers will be fraudulently deprived of the amount so subscribed, without hope of benefit from the railroad pretended to be built therewith. It therefore prays for a preliminary injunction to restrain the said defendant from collecting any subscriptions to their capital stock within the county of Perry, that the defendant may be decreed and adjudged to be without corporal or legal existence, and that they be perpetually enjoined and restrained from exercising any of the pretended rights and franchises claimed in its articles of corporation or charter, and from ever collecting the subscription made to its capital stock or otherwise.

The prayer for the injunction in this bill is merely subsidiary, and incidental to another and a main purpose to procure a decree to dissolve the corporate existence of the defendants and vacate their character. Our jurisdiction over the bill is so doubtful that we will not sustain the jurisdiction.

It is not denied that we have jurisdiction in cases of injunction where a corporation is a party defendant, and that that jurisdiction may be exercised in any district in which we may be sitting at the time, though the subject matter and parties may be in another district (New York, 5-553; 9th Harris, 9; 1st Wright, 237; 5th Wright, 502). But it was held in Fargo et al., trustees, vs. Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad (1 Warkly, notes, 611) that where the main object of a bill is for a different purpose, and the prayer for the injunction is merely incidental and subsidiary to the main purpose, we cannot draw the jurisdiction to this Court against the express prohibition of the new Constitution, which forbids the exercise of original jurisdiction, except in the cases enumerated in the 3d section of the 5th article. To hold otherwise would be a fraud on the new Constitution.

We therefore refuse to entertain the bill in this case and direct it to be handed back to the counsel presenting the same.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Richard H. and Robert E. Hammer, trading as C. G. Hammer & Sons, of this city, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Harper.

John Emmel, of the Second ward, Allegheny, filed a similar petition, and the same was referred to Register Shafer.

James Sheers, on behalf of himself and John A. Rishel also filed a like petition. The matter was referred to Register Shafer. The parties do business in Parker City.

Jacob Kerner, bankrupt, Erie. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate having been on file ten days and no exceptions thereto having been presented, the same was approved, and the sale to Hugo Wagner and Anton Kerner confirmed.

James McFadden, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on the exceptions filed to the Register's report of Brown's executors, for the payment of rent, by Mr. Schoyer for and Mr. Bell against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

Fred Fetie, banrupt, Warren county. On motion of the Solicitor for the assignee, the United States Marshall is ordered to deliver to the said assignee possession of certain tobacco, and the injunction heretofore granted against A. Scheck, is so modified as to permit him, the said Scheck to sell or otherwise dispose of the said tobacco in his store and broken bales to pass into the hands of the assignee.

James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, bankrupts, Beaver county, and Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, Beaver county. By agreement filed, the rules granted in each of the above cases on Speyerer & Co., and the Beaver Deposit Bank, respectively, to show cause why they should not refund to the assignee certain dividends, made absolute.

William P. Book, Beaver. The bankrupt presents his petition for discharge and an order is made thereon for final examination before Register Shafer on the 11th prox.

George Lacy vs. Wm. B. McLean & Co. Petitioning creditor was ordered to perfect his petition in bankruptcy within ten days by giving the statutory number and value of creditors.

Wm. M. Reiber, bankrupt, Butler county. The specification of objections to bankrupt's discharge referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Silas A. and Edwin Briggs, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

An order was made in the Admiralty Court appointing J. W. Wiley Special Commissioner to take testimony in the case of Thomas Fawcett & Son against the steamer Stella. The duty of the Commissioner is to assess damages in accordance with the decision of the Court heretofore made in favor of the libellant in this case.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Henry S. Shafer and the Germania and Glen Falls Insurance Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is still on trial. The defense set up, is, that the fire which destroyed Shafer's property was caused by the breaking of an axle, which, jarring the engine, threw some hot cinders from the ash pan, which dropped into some oil on the track. They allege that the accident was unavoidable, and that therefore they are not liable for damages. The evidence thus far offered goes to show that an axle did break, and it remains for the defense to further show that this break caused the fire.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the case of the Atlas Works vs. the Blair Iron and Steel Company, the following opinion was rendered:

In each of these cases the plaintiff commenced suit by filing affidavits alleging fraud on the part of defendant in that defendant company had assigned and was about to dispose of its property with intent to defraud its creditors, and on these affidavits procured attachments to issue under the act of March 11, 1869, and thereupon seized the property of defendants.

At the time of instituting the suits the plaintiffs' attorney filed his declaration in assumpsit—in one case a count on the note sued or joined with the common counts—in the other cases the common counts alone.

The defendant company has filed affidavits of defense to the attachments traversing the allegations of fraud on which the attachments were sued, but admitting the indebtedness. Counsel for defendants moved the Court to dissolve the attachments plaintiffs' counsel admitting that the attachments could not be sustained, asked leave of Court to release the attachment as to the property seized and entered a rule in each case on defendant to show cause why the form of the action should not be changed to trespass on the case on affidavit filed and, and judgment entered for the amount of the claims in default of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

On argument defendants' counsel insists on his right to have the attachments dissolved under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of March, 1869. Plaintiffs' counsel insists that the act of May 10, 1871, relating to amendments of actions gives him the right to change his action and then to have judgment.

The act referred to authorizes the Court to permit a change in the form of actions whenever, &c.

This certainly does not refer to the beginning of actions, but to the form as determined by the declaration — trover may be changed to trespass; debt to assumpsit, etc. But in these cases no such change is requisite. The declarations filed at the institution of the suits were properly plead as trespass on the case in assumpsit. Had the suits been commenced by summons, the case would now be entitled to judgment.

The commencement of suit against a resident citizen by seizing his property under this attachment is an anomaly in Pennsylvania's practice. It is a power liable to be abused, and, if not closely guarded, may lead to gross oppression by real or assumed creditors. It is a quasi criminal proceeding and the plaintiff should be held to the risk of making good his allegations of fraud. If he has rashly or maliciously procured his attachment he should suffer the consequence.

The question involved in the rule for judgment is not one of the form of the action, but as to the legality or illegality of the beginning of the actions.

The defendant asserts that the actions were improperly commenced; the evidence proves it, the plaintiff admits it.

If parties having improperly begun an action by attachment were permitted as a matter of right, on failing to maintain their suit, to have at once all the benefits of an action properly commenced by summons, it would inevitably lead to abuse of the process. The act of Assembly does not authorize it. The direction contained in the 4th section "to proceed in like manner as in a case of summons for debt regularly issued," is not applicable to a case where it appears that the attachment was improperly issued. In case of a capias issued for an order of debt, the defendant would move to have the capias quashed—the granting of his motion would put the plaintiff out of Court. In case it appears that a foreign attachment has issued when the defendant was a citizen or actually in the county at the time, a dissolution of the attachment would end the case. So here a dissolution of the attachment to which the defendant is clearly entitled puts the plaintiff out of Court.

The attachments are dissolved and the rules for judgment are discharged.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Jas. E. Brown, et al. vs. J. J. Vandergrift et al., Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment affirmed.

John Stoll vs. Peter Weidman, Common Pleas of Lancaster county. The order of the Court made at this term, directing a re-argument, countermanded and judgment reversed, an opinion covering this case having been rendered since the order.

G. L. Speyerer et al. vs. Maria Bennett, executrix of Hugh Bennett, deceased, Common Pleas of Beaver county. Judgment affirmed.

City of Lancaster vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Common Pleas of Lancaster. Ordered that the special injunction remain as granted until a final hearing and decree, and that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

Estate of D. R. Jones, deceased. Appeal of Ayers Lynch, Orphans Court of Fayette county. Decree affirmed, with costs and appeal dismissed.

Road in North Union township, certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Fayette county. Proceedings affirmed.

James Trimble's estate. Appeals of Samuel C. Trimble and Mary A. Calhoun from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. Decree affirmed with costs and appeals dismissed.

Wm. C. Stewart vs. John Stewart et al. Common Pleas of Mercer county. Judgment affirmed.

Waldo Marsh for use vs. the Citizens Insurance Company, and now, November 26, 1875, writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States presented and ordered to be filed, it appearing to the Court that the record in said case had been remitted to the Court below, therefore it is ordered that certiorari issue to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, to bring up said record, and upon the return of the same that the clerk of this Court prepare said record for return to the Supreme Court of the United States in obedience to the mandate of said writ of error this day filed.

Wm. H. Mechling vs. Samuel McCloskan, trustee, Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Rule made absolute awarding to defendant in error damages at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the judgment of the Court below; for the reason that the writ delayed the proceedings on the judgment of the lower Court and was sued out merely for delay.

Greenwood's appeal from the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Decree reversed.

Nolan vs. Sweeny, Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment reversed.

Samuel Taylor's executor vs. Wm. Kelly, Common Pleas of Lawrence. Dissenting opinion by the Chief Justice, concurred in by Justice Sharswood.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James B. McFadden, bankrupt, of this city. Report of the Register in relation thereto approved, and the assignee directed to pay the balance of rent due the estate of James Brien, deceased.

Cornelius Tyson, bankrupt, of Venango county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

J. L. Lytle & Co., bankrupts, of this city. On position presented, an order was made for a meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 10th prox.

Beardsley & Trowbridge, bankrupts, of Warren county. The hearing of the rule on Roberts & Co. to show cause why order of sale granted on the 11th inst., should not be rescinded, was continued until the 3d prox.

Christian Spangler, bankrupt, of Somerset county, petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for a final hearing before Register Shaffer on the 8th prox.

Nation Trust Company, debtors, of this city. On motion of Messrs. Shiras & Schoyer the return day of the order to show cause why the debtors, composing said company should not be adjudged bankrupts, and the hearing on the exceptions filed to the granting of an injunction against Alexander Hunter, was continued to the 18th prox.

James M. Miller, of Lock Haven, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

James Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The creditors having chosen M. W. Morris and C. L. Keck, assignees, the same was approved.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of H. S. Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad is still on trial.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Mary Jane Myers, for assault and battery, was fined six and a quarter cents and costs.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Pauline Lang vs. Hermann Lang. W. A. Boothe, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

The application of the Springdale United Presbyterian Church for a charter of incorporation was granted.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Henry Lang, George H. Anderson and Joseph Boreland were appointed appraisers.

The account of the assignee was presented and exhibited and publication ordered in the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. F. Garland to Jacob Covode et al.

John Huckestein vs. Franz & Riddle. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed by defendants.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Scaife, Atkinson & Oakey to Alexander Bradley, the report of auditors was presented and confirmed nisi.

Exceptions to Sheriff's deed were dismissed in the case of the trustees of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church vs. L. R. M'Elroy.

In the same case special return was presented and confirmed nisi.

Exceptions to the report of the Auditor were dismissed in the matter of the voluntary assignment of S. J. Knorr & Son.

P. H. Laufman & Bro. vs. C. Howard & Son. Sheriff's interpleader filed; also in the cases of J. & J. Kinlon, and Mitchell, Stevenson & Co. against the same parties.

Judgment against garnishee was entered in the case of R. Ray, for use, vs. Alex. and Mary Lane.

P. C. Devlin et al. vs. Joseph Walton et al. Balance in receiver's hands ascertained to be $30,691 16. This correction having been made at the suggestion of the receiver, the report and account were confirmed absolutely.

The Argument list will be taken up in this court to-day and all cases will be disposed of on first call, unless passed for special reasons satisfactory to the court.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the Oakdale Presbyterian Church.

In the divorce proceedings of Margaret Clinton vs. James Clinton, respondent, was allowed to withdraw his demand for a jury trial, and B. C. Christy, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

A supœna was awarded in the divorce proceedings of Frank E. Yardley vs. Emma G. Yardley.

A supœna was also awarded in the divorce proceeding of Margaret Clowes vs. Robert Clowes.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Manch vs. Kreukamp (four); Park vs. Huckestien; Haimacher vs. Guentler; Barrett and wife vs. Dunn; Hass vs. Economy Building and Loan Association; Campbell et al., vs. Rolshouse, et al; Robertson vs. Smith, et al. (four); Gainsford vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. R. Taylor, et al. vs. Wm. Wellman & Son, debtors, Erie county. An order was made restraining J. T. Cook and J. H. Goodell from performing the act sought to be enjoined. The debtors having filed a list of their creditors, an order was made referring the matter to Register Woodruff to ascertain whether the statutory number and value of creditors have joined in bankruptcy proceedings.

Geo. S. Lacy, creditor, vs. Wm. B. McLean, debtor, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the motion for an injunction against Wills Boothe et al. adjourned to the 16th prox.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts, Erie county. The rule on the assignee to show cause why exemptions should not be set apart to L. M. Childs, discharged; the assignee's final account examined and allowed, and W. F. Howard, the assignee, discharged from the liability to the creditors.

Hial Cook, assignee, &c., vs. Manley & Davis, Erie county. An argument was had on the exceptions filed to the master's report by Messrs. Woodruff and Stoner for, and Messrs Johnson and Whitemore against the executors.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and other creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against William McKenney & Son, of Allegheny City, and the usual order to show cause was granted, returnable on the 6th prox.

William O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. The final account of Thomas S. Woodruff, assignee, presented, examined and approved and the assignee discharged.

Eaton & Cole et al., creditors vs. E. M. Lockwood & Co., debtors, Butler county. Proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued.

John G. Harris, bankrupt, Clinton county. The requisite number and value of creditors having assented to a discontinuance of their proceedings, an order was made validating the same.

The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Co., debtors, Venango county. The resolution of the creditors, agreeing to a composition and settlement, was ordered to be recorded, and a settlement effected under said composition resolution.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, Allegheny county. An order made for the sale of certain book accounts and bankrupt's interest in certain, real estate and patents.

Connelly, Naylor & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. The return day of the order to show cause directed to Mr Naylor, extended to the 27th day of December.

Joseph G. Pollock, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A meeting of the creditors was ordered to be held on the 7th prox, to ascertain whether the composition resolution received the sanction of the requisite number of creditors.

A. Arnshal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain book accounts.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be resumed this morning.

The session on Saturday was spent on the argument in the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. Peter Schreiber; an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the said Schreiber from manufacturing and using wax tanking in connection with oil well torpedoes, Mr George Harding, of Philadelphia, and D. F. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, appearing for Roberts, and Messrs. Henry Baldwin, of Philadelphia, and Shiras and Acheson, of Pittsburgh, for the respondents. After argument, the affidavits of the respondent were read, and as it appeared they were made before an Alderman instead of a United States Commissioner, the argument was discontinued until the 18th prox. to give respondent time to get his papers in proper shape, and in the meantime a restraining order granted on Schreiber.

BISHOP LYNCH'S LECTURE.

"BISMARCK AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH."

From The Daily Post of Monday.

A very large audience assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral last evening, despite the disagreeable weather, to hear the venerable Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, South Carolina, discourse on the subject, "Bismarck and the Catholic Church." Comparatively meagre publicity had been given to the event; otherwise there might have been a much larger assemblage. As it was, among the ten or eleven hundred present, general opinion pronounced the learned prelate's treatment of the theme an oratorical success.

Bishop Lynch is a man of fine presence, dignified bearing, and graceful movement. He is one whom the spectator would indeed style "a gentleman of the old school." His tone, gesture, enunciation and dictum are of a high order, holding the attention of his auditors spell bound from the opening to the close. The discourse last evening is what may be considered as an "uppermost topic." It is exciting the attention of all interested in polemics, and as the prelatial speaker bears a national reputation, his words carry certain weight—at all events, are entitled to careful consideration. Bishop Lynch, we should take to be a man approaching his three score. On most questions he is courteously conservative, and, throughout his lecture, he evinced the most studious and creditable consideration for the personal qualities of Prince Von Bismarck.

Previous to the lecture Vespers *coram Pontifice* were sung, Very Rev. Father Hickey, officiating. A number of the Rev. clergy were present in the sanctuary. The music by the choir was fair. We cannot say that the figured Vesperal chant was strictly rubrical. Here and there the members evinced a tendency toward floridity.

At the close of Vespers, the Rt. Rev. orator ascended the pulpit and after a few moments spent in prayer, opened the lecture by reciting the text—

Whatever is born of God overcometh the world. * * —I Ep., John V, 4.

This age, said he, has seen many very surprising events. There have been wonderful discoveries in the arts and sciences, and in all that tends to the welfare of man. It has also witnessed many sad spectacles, among them the uptearing of geographical boundaries, and the attempted demolition of institutions centuries old. I do not know of anything so sad as the events happening in our own day. Who can realize to himself that the Archbishops, Bishops, and prelates of Germany lie immured in German dungeons for being faithful to their charge; that over 80 priests have been imprisoned, and fully 300 fined for adhering to their undoubted line of duty, and that hundreds of laymen have been fined or imprisoned, or both, for similar reasons? It is surprising that such things should be; that the faithful pastors should be driven into exile; the churches lie desolate, and no Mass be said at the Altars. How sad, too, that the sick should die without the Sacrament, or if the priest should come, it must be by stealth; and that the matrimonial union should be consummated without the Sacrament. It is surprising that these things should happen in the nineteenth century. Who could believe five years ago that they could be? The man who would then prophecy it would be regarded as a lunatic. Half a decade ago, Prussia vaunted herself on standing at the head of religious progress. Then she stood by the grand principle that in things secular the civil government should control, but in matters of religion the conscience and individual were free.

Eight years ago the speaker had the honor of being present at the grand Catholic Congress of Malines, Belgium, where there were a large number of prelates from Prussia and other countries, including America, hundreds of priests from various nations, and over three thousand laymen distinguished in the various walks of life. They consulted over the state of the Church, the interests of morality, the education of youth, and that terrible question which we are come to agitate in this country the reciprocal relations of capital and labor. There were none at that Congress so proud of their own free laws as those who came from Prussia. They claimed that in all respects those laws were superior to those of our own loved Republic, and I could not gainsay them. When three years later it was my happiness to meet some of my old German college mates with whom I had studied thirty years ago, again their theme was how free the Church stood under the laws of Prussia—that freedom was under the letter as well as the spirit of those laws. They boasted that they had full and fair play. That was what they had asked; they wanted no more.

What a change has since taken place. Some of those with whom I then spoke are dead; some have spent months in prison, and some have been externed. What has brought about this change? Some attribute it to the one man who has created the German empire—Prince Von Bismarck. Others begin it, but he has shaped the course of events until we have arrived at such a calamitous result. Prince Bismarck is a man of great energy, endowed with tremendous strength of will a very blood and iron man, as he is termed; by race a Tory of the Tories. Years ago he was the ablest politician in Europe. He has made him who was King of Prussia the Emperor of Germany. Bismarck is indeed great, but unto him has come the fate of Trajan. Success has lead to intoxication.

The Rt. Rev. speaker here drew a graphic parallel between Bismarck and the Emperor Trajan and continued: Bismarck thought he had not achieved enough power unless he could rule and control the Catholic Church. Shortly after the German Empire was established, an edict was issued from Berlin ordering the foreign-born Jesuits to leave the country, and subjecting those who were natives to the closest police surveillance, similar to that exercised over a ticket-of-leave man in England. There was something of stupefaction over this in Germany. Who are these Prussian Jesuits, how many of them are there, and what have they done? were questions freely asked. They were the same body of men for whom Frederick the Great gave testimony. They were the same body whom Spain and France and Portugal and Naples hated, and a bull for whose suppression the combined action of those nations secured from an unwilling Pontiff, Pope Clement XIV. The Great Frederick laughed mockingly at this Bull. "I am not a child of the Church," said he, "and I am not bound by it. Let the Kings of France and Spain and Naples and the Archduke of Austria obey it. But I have some Jesuits in my kingdom, and better clergy, abler teachers, more successful instructors, I have not in my whole kingdom. But if France has any to spare, I have room and need for them. On my kingly honor, no man, not even the Pope, shall dare touch a hair of their heads." And it was in virtue of that stern will of the royal Frederick that the Jesuit Order was re-established under Pope Pius VII. Frederick loved, honored and respected them.

How many Jesuits were affected by the edict of Prince Bismarck? "I have had access to their own records," said Bishop Lynch, "and I find that they numbered but two hundred and forty-nine. Some of them were old men, retired from worldly cares; others young, preparing for the sacred ministry. Could such a number strike terror into the heart of that Bismarck, who made Europe quake with the tread of hundreds of thousands of armed men? What had they done to merit such a fate?"

The lecturer at this point drew an extremely impressive picture of the heroic services rendered by the Jesuits to the German army during the Franco-Prussian war, and added: "Yes, this is what they had done, and they did it nobly. At the close of that gigantic war, they returned home and were signally rewarded for their services."

Bishop Lynch next illustrated the tendency of the Falck May laws. He said they could be summed up in four points.

1st. The Government prescribed, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, how one should be made a Catholic priest.

2nd. No priest could be appointed to a parish by a Bishop unless with the approval of the Government under several penalties.

3rd. No man not a Prussian subject has any ecclesiastical authority, not even the Pope.

4th. The supreme ecclesiastical tribunal was composed of judges appointed by the Sovereign, and consisted of infidels, Hebrews and Protestants—not a Catholic on it. Their decision was final and absolute.

The speaker contended that Bismarck wished the Catholic Church in Germany to be a national church. He did not care what Germans believed. Bismarck himself believed in God, but the speaker was of opinion he rejected the dogma of Incarnation, and the doctrines of Redemption and Revelation. He (Bismarck) even went further and established the old heathen principle that the sovereign should be supreme in all matters whether civil or religious. Bishop Lynch illustrated this system of absolution by reference to Russia. When the German premier made charge in the Reichstadt that the Ultramontanes were hostile to the Empire. Malinkroot and other Catholic deputies denied the accusation, and perhaps for the first and last time Bismarck's cheek mantled with shame.

The speaker contended that Count Von Arnium was the originator of the Bismarckian policy, and couched with the assurance that as God had promised perpetuity and indefectibility to His church, when He promised to be with it all days to the end of the world; when He said that the gates of hell should not prevail against it, and when He declared the heavens and the earth might perish, but His word never, so there was nothing threatening or alarming in the present condition of the Church.

The lectvre was absorbingly interesting, replete with logical illustration, and an undoubted oratorical success. At its close a collection was taken up for the benefit of the poor, after which the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the celebrant, Very Rev. J. Hickey, V. G., and the congregation dispersed.

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"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10 day of Dec. 1874. LEONIDAS McQUOWN, Justice of the Peace."

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WASHINGTON.

Funeral of the Late Vice President.

Imposing Exercises.

Reception of the Remains at Philadelphia, New York, Worcester and Boston.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—To-morrow the public will be admitted from ten o'clock A. M. until sunset to the rotunda of the capitol to view the remains of the late Vice President.

It has been arranged that on arriving in Baltimore, the remains will be escorted through the city by the Fifth Maryland Regiment (whose offer to accompany the remains to Boston the Committee of Arrangements felt compelled to decline.

Upon the arrival of the remains at Philadelphia, Friday evening, they will be taken to Independence Hall under escort of such civil and military organizations as may proffer their services, where they will lie in state until ten or eleven A. M. Saturday, when they will be conveyed to New York. The remains will not lie in state in New York city, but will be taken to Boston on the evening train.

BOSTON, November 24.—The remains will arrive here at six o'clock Sunday morning and will be escorted to the State House by a company of volunteer militia, where they will lie in state in Doric Hall. The funeral service will take place in Representative Hall at twelve o'clock on Monday, after which they will be delivered to the Natick authorities.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Vast throngs of people yesterday viewed the remains of the late Vice President. The casket rests on the same catafalque as was used at the obsequies of President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase and Senator Sumner. The casket is rich and massive. The usual floral decorations rest on it and it bears a plate inscribed simply "Henry Wilson, born February 16, 1812; died November 22, 1875."

THE FUNERAL

took place to-day at half-past ten o'clock from the Senate Chamber, which was heavily draped in mourning. An immense crowd was present, including nearly all the Government officials, diplomatic corps and other high officials. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, at the conclusion of which the coffin was closed and the funeral cortege formed in the order prescribed and proceeded to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR THURMAN.

The casket having been placed on the platform, Senator Thurman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, addressing the Massachusetts Committee, said:

Gentlemen of Massachusetts:

The funeral ceremonies at the National Capitol over the remains of the late Vice President, are here concluded, and we now deliver them to you to convey them to the State of which he was a citizen and by which he was so much honored and which he so well deserved. In the performance of your mournful duties you will carry with you the sympathies of the nation, and everywhere meet with sincere marks of respect for the illustrious dead.

THE REPLY.

Col. Wyman, in reply said:

They accepted the precious trust confided to them and would convey the remains to Massachusetts, where they would receive all the honor that love and affection could bestow.

The remains were placed on the train when a large number of personal friends of the deceased and committees also boarded the train, after which it moved out of the depot.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—The train arrived here at 3:11 P. M., when the remains were conveyed to a hearse, and a procession formed, composed of the military and distinguished persons. The streets were thronged with people along the route. The remains were conveyed to City Hall where thousands took a last look at the deceased. About half-past five o'clock the remains were removed to the Culvert street depot, where they were placed on a train, which left for Philadelphia at 6:25.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—The remains arrived here at 10:25 P. M. and were removed to Independence hall in the room where the Declaration of Independence was signed. An immense crowd was present until two o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The doors of Independence Hall were re-opened at seven o'clock this morning, and from that hour until ten o'clock two continuous double files of people viewed the remains of the late Vice President.

At a quarter before eleven the body was removed to the hearse which was drawn by ten beautiful black horses, and at precisely eleven the funeral cortege started for the depot, where a train was in waiting, which at 1:55 started with the remains, committees and delegations for New York.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27.—With becoming solemnity, reverence and earnestness, New York to-day paid her tribute to the remains and memory of Vice President Wilson. The flower of our militia, delegations from our financial and commercial institutions, the city government, prominent citizens as well as the lowly of the colored population all united in showing respect for the distinguished dead. Long before the hour at which the special train bearing the remains was expected at Jersey City, great crowds congregated in and around the depot and soon was taken every available position from which a good view of the proceedings might be obtained. The passage way leading into the ferry house was tastefully draped, and on the national flag was the following inscription: "Henry Wilson, born February 16th, 1812; Died November 22d, 1875." Beneath this were the lines "O death! all eloquent, you only prove what dust we dote on when 'tis man we love."

The train arrived at five minutes past four when a procession was formed and moved to the ferry boat. When the steamer arrived at Cortland street, the debarkation took place, and the vast procession moved to the depot. Immense crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed. On arriving at the depot the body was carried inside and the escort dismissed, a detail only having been made to keep guard until nine o'clock when the train started for Boston.

AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, November 28.—The remains of Vice President Wilson reached this city at 4:30 this morning, and remained here four hours, during which time they were taken from the hearse and placed on a catafalque in the main corridor of Union Depot, where thousands viewed the remains. Before leaving for Boston, the funeral car was heavily draped in mourning.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, November 27.—A meeting of the citizens was held in Faneuil Hall today in response to the invitation of Mayor Cobb to give expression to public sentiment on the death of Vice President Wilson. There was a large attendance including many ladies. The hall was heavily draped, and in front of the rostrum was the bust of the deceased. On the platform were the city council, heads of departments, Governor Gaston, ex-Governors Banks and Gardner, Judge Hoar and Charles F. Adams.

As soon as called to order, prayer was offered by Edward Everett Hale. Mayor Cobb addressed the assembly paying a feeling tribute to the character and services of the deceased.

Hon. John D. Long read a long series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Addresses were made by Charles Francis Adams, Judge Hoar, Charles Levi Woodbury and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

BOSTON, November 28.—A more than Sabbath stillness seemed to brood over the city as the morning broke, bright and beautiful, and an added solemnity befitting the sad occasion ushered in the day and imparted its influences to thousands who assembled to witness the opening of the last sad rites about to be paid by the bereaved Commonwealth to its late distinguished son. An immense crowd of people assembled at the depot to await the arrival of the train. There were also present military and large delegations of State and city officials. The train arrived at 10:30 A. M., after which a procession was formed which moved to Doric Hall, at the State House, where the remains were to be laid in state. The hall was heavily draped in mourning.

Shortly after the arrival of the funeral cortage, Governor Gaston, accompanied by his staff and Executive Council, ex-Governor Claflin and others descended from the executive chamber and took stations uncovered, at the head of the daiz which was prepared for the reception of the casket. The casket was placed upon the daiz where it will remain until to-morrow when the public funeral services will take place.

Immediately Col. Wyman of the Governor's staff, under whose charge the body was brought from Washington and who, with Col. Campbell, accompanied them as they were brought into the hall, stepped forward and saluted the Commander-in-Chief and made a formal delivery of the remains to the State authorities in a neat and appropriate address, after which an opportunity was given all to view the remains. It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 persons viewed the remains before the doors of the building were closed this evening. The countenance of the deceased bore the characteristics and general appearance which it wore when in life and was somewhat natural, even in its deathly repose. The complexion, however, had changed considerably, showing that decomposition had already far progressed in its demolition of the human temple.

WASHINGTON.

A Clean Sweep in the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.—Just before the close of business this afternoon in the Interior Department, Secretary Chandler signed a formal notification to chief clerk, three heads of divisions and seven other principal clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that their services from this date will be dispensed with. Removals are based upon recommendation of Commissioner Smith and make "a clean sweep" of all clerks associated for any considerable time with the past history of the Bureau. The desire (as the Secretary and Commissioner express it), is to "begin anew." Commissioner Smith signifies his confidence in the personal integrity of chief clerk Clum, by recommending him for a transfer to some other position in the Department. The notices of removal reached most of the offices after the clerks interested had left for the day, and in these instances were forwarded to their homes. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

GREAT RUSH OF APPPLICANTS.

The pressure for office has become so great at the Interior Department that Secretary Chandler has posted the following order:

"The Secretary declines to receive applicants for appointment in this Department. They must apply to the appointment clerk in room 36."

The appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of Smith has been tendered Edward Tobey of Boston. Tobey is here to-night at the request of the President and Secretary of the Interior. There is every reason to believe he has accepted and will be appointed on Monday. Vacancies caused by removals to-day in the Indian Bureau will be filled after consultation with the new Commissioner.

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVING.

A large number of Congressmen and strangers are arriving by every train and by Wednesday next a quorum of members will have arrived.

It is the intention to have a Democratic caucus on the Speakership next Saturday night.

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES FOR THE CLERKSHIP.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—New candidates for the clerkship are appearing every day and it now looks as if there would be about as many candidates for clerks as there are States in the Union. There are now here about sixteen Senators and sixty members of the House.

Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, has sent to each member of Congress a letter, together with a pamphlet and circular, indicating the condition and progress of the work and inviting them to visit Philadelphia and the Centennial grounds at their earliest convenience.

NEW YORK.

Savy Suits Instituted.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Attorney General of State has ordered that suits be entered against the contractors and engineer in the Chief of Storage Reservoir and Water Commissioners of Brooklyn to recover $662,000 said to have been stolen from the city.

THE INSANITY DODGE.

The second trial of Jno. Scannel for the murder of Thomas Donohue closed this evening with a verdict of not guilty, the jury believing him insane at the time of the shooting. Judge Barrett was indignant and remanded Scannel to ascertain if insanity continues.

BANK STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the workings of the banks for the week just closed: Loans, decrease, $787,200; specie, increase, $550,500; legals, decrease, $948,400; deposits, decrease, $823,400; circulation, increase, $62,700; reserve, decrease, $317,050.

A SMUGGLER SENTENCED.

Col. Robert Desanges, an officer in the Appraisers' Department of the Custom House, was found guilty of complicity in smuggling goods, and was sentenced today to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $10,000.

The coal miners' strike at Carbon and Rock Springs, Nebraska, has been squelched. Governor Thayer, of Wyoming, took four companies of United States troops to the mines to protect the works and the one hundred Chinamen hired by the Union Pacific Company. Only forty-eight of the whole force at both mines have been re-employed, the rest having been offered passes to Omaha and Ogden, and are leaving the country. The Union Pacific Company intend to fill the complement of working force with Chinamen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

QUEBEC, November 27.—The local government has introduced a bill to abolish the portfolio of the Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet, and to place the educational affairs of the province under the control of a Superintendent, who will have, to assist him, a Roman Catholic Board of Education, over which he will preside, and in which he will have a vote, and a Protestant Board, over which he will also preside, but in which he cannot vote.

TARIFF RATES.

TORONTO, November 27.—The Manufacturers' Meeting is closed. Resolutions were adopted affirming that American farm produce should not be admitted free, while Canadian produce is taxed on crossing the border. Another was for stricter customs regulations, to prevent fraud in the way of undervaluation, and another proposes to encourage the production of iron by a duty of two dollars per ton on imported pig iron; also a government bonus, to be continued for ten years, of two dollars for every ton produced in Canada from the ore. The next resolution fixes the manufacturers' demand at a twenty per cent. tariff on goods imported from the mother country, goods from any foreign country to be taxed at exactly the figure imposed by such foreign country on Canadian goods of the same kind.

LIBEL SUIT—PLAINTIFF GETS ONE SHILLING.

The libel suit of William MacDougall against the Globe resulted in a verdict for plaintiff. Damages were laid at one shilling.

ENGLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT BUYS A LARGE NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PURCHASE.

LONDON, November 26, 5:30 A. M.—The British government has bought from the Khedive of Egypt 40,000,000 pound sterling worth of shares of the Suez Canal Company and that the Egyptain government is authorized to draw on the Rothschilds at sight for the amount; this announcement is the substance of a telegram received by the Bank of Egypt from its Alexandria branch. The Times adds that the Khedive made the offer and the British government accepted it subject to the approval of Parliament. The Khedives holding, which is thus sold, consists of 177,000 out of 400,000 shares into which the capital stock of the company is divided.

The Times in its financial article to-day say sin relation to the purchase of the Suez Canal Company, a breathing time most essential to Egypt is secured. The value of the purchase to England is great and probably will be taken by the public to mean more than it does. By buying up the rest of the shares and paying two loans raised by company amounting to 4,850,000 pounds England would be possessed of the entire property. The advantage of the bargain materially is a secondary question. The purchase was made for political reasons; therefore the importance of the step is hardly to be ever rated. For a considerable time it cannot be pecuniarily profitable unless England also redeems the nineteen years coupons which the Khedive heretofore sold.

FRANCE.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 28.—This city has come to see very hard times. Not only are the poor affected, but the fashionable world, also. Worth, the man milliner, has lost very heavily by pressure upon his business by the stringency of the times, and it is feared that he is financially embarrassed to a great extent. If gossip is to be trusted, he has lost mainly through the failure of fashionable Americans.

Mutual recriminations are now interchanged among French Officials. The Marquis Plouse is specially blamed in the matter of failure.

GERMANY.

DRESS REFORM.

SULSEN, November 28.—The Intendent of Court has issued a circular to theatres in Berlin directed to female artists and forbidding them any longer to indulge in extravagences of dress. The German critics have always abused Paris taste for appealing to dress an I fashion instead of to pure art and now the pressure has been so great that German critics have induced the Berlin government to assist them with an order.

ROME.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP DOMENEC.

ROME, November 26.—The Bishop of Pittsburgh, Pa., has arrived her

POLITICAL.

Chief Justice Waite Refuses to Allow His Name to be Used as a Candidate for the Presidency.

TOLEDO, O., November 26.—The Commercial of to-morrow morning will contain an article on Chief Justice Waite and the Presidency, embracing an extract from a printed letter from that gentleman in answer to one from a friend urging his assent to a movement in his behalf in that connection. The Judge positively refuses such assent, giving reasons therefor. He says: Of course, I am always grateful to my friends for any efforts in my behalf, and no one ever had those more faithful or indulgent, but do you think it quite right for one occupying the first judicial position in the land to permit the use of his name for a political position? The office came to me covered with honor and when I accepted it my chief duty was not to make of it a stepping stone to something else, but to preserve its purity, and if possible make my name as honorable as that of my predecessors. No man ought to accept this place until he shall take a vow to leave it as honorable as he found it. There ought never to be any necessity for rebuilding from below. All additions should be above. In my judgment, the Constitution might wisely have prohibited the election of a Chief Justice to the Presidency. Entertaining such a view, could I properly or consistently permit my name to be used for the promotion of a political combination as now suggested? If I should do so, could I at all times and in all cases remain an unbiased Judge in the estimation of the people?

MARINE NEWS.

Collision of Two Steamers—The Vessels Badly Damaged.

PLYMOUTH, November 28.—The British iron turret ship Monarch, of the Channel fleet, came in collision to-day with the Holden, from Pensacola for London. The Holden was badly damaged, her bows being smashed in. The man-of-war was also seriously injured and both vessels have put into this harbor. The Holden's officers assert that the Monarch tried to cross their bows, and after the collision steamed away without offering assistance.

ST. LOUIS.

Action of the Railroad Committee.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Those members of the committee appointed by President Matthews of the National Railway Convention to draft a memorial to Congress for aid in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, still remaining in the city met at the Southern Hotel to-day and elected James O. Broadhead of St. Louis chairman, and Judge Kennard of New Orleans secretary. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Chairman to obtain proof sheets of the address to the people of the United States to be prepared by President Matthews and forward them to members of the committee for information or comment; authorizing the Chairman to convene the committee at discretion, three members to constitute a quorum at any such meeting; requesting the Chairman to appoint a sub-committee to appear at their discretion before the proper committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to explain and advocate the measure adopted by the Convention and authorizing the Chairman of the committee to append the name of each member of the committee to the address of President Matthews when completed. The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE AVERY TRIAL.

The trial of Wm. Avery was continued to-day in the United States District Court. A number of witnesses were examined but no additional facts of interest were elicited.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The trial of Wm O. Avery progressed to-day in the presence of the usual large crowd. The interest in the revelations of the Whisky Ring is still being sustained. Fitzroy, Engelke and Trescher testified at considerable length, but very little new information was elicited. There was really no direct evidence against Mr. Avery to-day. All the witnesses stated in a general way, however, that they understood Avery received part of the money raised here for the Ring, a package being set aside for him and given to Joyce, but whether Joyce ever sent it to Avery, or whether that gentleman ever received it from any other person, they could not say. They did not know of their own knowledge that Avery ever got a dollar.

James J. Brooks, for seven years in the Revenue service, and since October, 1874, connected with the Secret Service, gave a long account of his raid on distillers in New Orleans and Algiers in the spring of '74, and of his investigation subsequently of Bevis & Fraser's affairs here, but he said little or nothing about Avery.

OBITUARY.

Cardinal Rauscher.

VIENNA, November 24.—Rancher is dead.

SENATOR LAFRAGNA.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 24.—Senator Jose Maria Lafragna, Minister of Foreign Relations is dead.

WM. B. ASTOR.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The Evening Post announces the death, this morning, of William B. Astor.

PARIS, November 27.—Eugene Schneider, a French statesman and Mechanical Engineer is dead.

[The deceased was born in 1805. He became proprietor of a very extensive manufactory of machinery, locomotives etc., at Creuzot. He was elected in 1852 and in 1857 a member of the legislative body, of which he was president from 1867 to September 4, 1870.]

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—F. C. Sharp, an old and prominent lawyer of this city and a member of the firm of Sharp & Broadhead died at about ten o'clock to-night of a congestive chill.

BUSINESS NOTES.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Goodkind brothers, large wholesale liquor dealers at No. 59 Broadway, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. A separate assignment was also made by Mayer Goodkind.

OTTOWA, November 27.—At a meeting of Mr. Eddy's old creditors, resolutions were adopted in favor of accepting twenty cents on the dollar with security, old creditors to be relieved from all further liability. The liabilities are $500,000.

BUFFALO, November 27.—The extensive dry goods store of W. F. Marcy closed its doors to-day. The liabilities reach $150,000. Assets are supposed to be $100,000. The creditors are mostly eastern firms.

BOSTON, November 27.—The heaviest creditors of Royal, Gilkey & Co., the failed coal and lumber firm of Watertown, Mass., are said to be the Fitchburg Railroad. The Eastern Railroad, will also probably suffer considerably, and large lumber dealers north and east from where the firm derived its immense supply will also sustain heavy loss. It is said that Pennsylvania coal dealers are also involved. Of the liabilities of the firm, $72,000 are secured and $170,000 unsecured.

The creditors of Cyrus Carpenter, dealer in furnaces and ranges in Boston, have voted to accept ten cents on the dollar. A composition of thirty-seven cents has been passed by the creditors of Chas. M. Matthews and Wm. E. Cox of Boston, boot and shoe dealers, and C. & M. Cox, corner of Pearl and Franklin streets. The combined liabilities of A. & A. Jacobs & Co. and H. Jacobs, provision dealers, Boston, are reported at $550,000 and their assets at about $100,000.

WHEELING.

Articles of Impeachment Against Officials.

WHEELING, November 28.—Articles of impeachment against John S. Burdett, Treasurer of this State, were adopted last night by the House of Delegates. His case will now go to the Senate for trial.

Articles of impeachment against E. A. Bennett, State Auditor, will be voted on to-morrow. The charges against the gentlemen consist in abusing the powers of their offices and perverting the influence of their official position to their private interest.

HOW CREDITORS MEET.

A PICTURE DRAWN BY THE PEN OF ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE

[Cor. N. Y. Sun.]

One of the most amusing places to visit in these times of business depression is "a meeting of the creditors" of one of the firms that have suspended payment.

If you are one of the creditors, you have the honor to receive an invitation to attend the meeting. It is generally neatly printed, and in it they request the pleasure of your company at such a day and hour, at their own or their lawyer's office. Perhaps you swear a little when you read it, which is naughty. If too good to do that, you swear mentally (but I have heard some swear openly and call the firm bad names), and at last you decide to accept the invitation.

On arriving at the meeting you had a mixed assemblage, about half smoking, and most of them in the best humor; but there are a few sour creditors who have old fogy notions of right and wrong. One of the creditors, perhaps only on paper, jumps up and says, "I nominate Mr. Jones as chairman." If it is a "crooked" failure, it is generally a friend of the firm's. The motion is seconded, and carried. Secretary nominated, motion seconded, and carried. Everything is "carried" at a meeting. A motion is never negatived. Meeting organized, hats come off.

Some one moves that a statement of liabilities and assets be read. Motion seconded and carried. Statement generally reads something like this: "Liabilities about $80,000; stock on hand about $12,000, present value about $9,000; bills receivable and open accounts, $23,000; bills bad, $9,000." Firm offers thirty cents at six, twelve and eighteen months. Up jumps one of the old fogy creditors and wishes to ask Mr. Smith, one of the firm, what he meant by stating to him a month ago that he had $50,000 stock, and only owed $20,000.

Mr. Smith replies in a bland voice that "the gentleman who last spoke must have misunderstood the tenor of his remarks at the time he mentions."

Irate old creditor says he "rather thinks he did not, and is ready to go on the stand and swear to it."

Up jumps another old fogy, and "wants to know how his books stood on Dec, 31."

Mr. Smith replies that his books were not "balanced."

Old fogy "wants to know why they were not balanced."

Mr. Smith replies because they could not make them "balance." [Laughter.]

Then Young America jumps up and says "he does not see that talking will mend matters; time is valuable, and he cannot afford to lose any more of it at this meeting, as he has several more to attend to to-day. [Laughter.] The firm, no doubt, needed more capital to conduct their business properly, and took this means to obtain it. [Laughter.] No doubt if they settled with them on these terms, the firm could take a larger store in a better location [laughter], and most of the creditors could sell them more goods than they did before [laughter], and get worse 'bit' next time. [Laughter.] Therefore I move the offer be accepted."

The Chairman states that the motion is before the meeting. Motion carried.

Young America—I move we adjourn Carried.

Young America—And I move an amendment "to the nearest restaurant" to drink everybody's health, the firm's included. [Laughter.]

THE EMMA MINE.

The Hour, a new London publication, has been making some recent revelations in connection with the Emma Mine swindle that puts Minister Schenck in a most disgraceful position. We extract the following from a "private" circular recently issued to the shareholders, showing the condition of the Company and who shared in the plunderings. It is as follows:

768 ALDERMANBURY, LONDON, E. C., November 5.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your minute as to the result of the examination of the witnesses, on oath, in England, we beg to report that:

Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and Mr. Puleston, M. P., received of Mr. Park and Grant Brothers	£25,000
Messrs. Grant Brothers were paid in one contract by Mr. Park	100,000
There was a subsequent contract with Mr. Park relating to	30,000 or 40,000
Messrs. Lewis & Son, metal brokers, received in paid-up shares from Mr Park	5,000
Each of the original English directors, with the exception of Mr. Percy Doyle, received qualifying shares from Grant Brothers.	
Mr. Brydges Williams, a director, was paid by Mr. Park for his journey to Salt Lake	5,000
Messrs. Coates & Hankey, brokers, received (on account of Fisher and others)	10,000
Messrs. Huggins, Rowsell & Co.	1,000
Messrs. Bischoff, Bompas & Bischoff, solicitors	2,000
Messrs. Kemp, Ford & Co., accountants	1,000
(All these moneys were paid by Grant Brothers.)	
The American Ambassador, Major-General Schenck, was loaned £10,000 by Mr. Park to enable him to purchase shares, and he secured a written guarantee from Mr Park for interest at 18 per cent. per annum, unknown to his colleagues	Loaned 10,000 at 18 per cent.

The Secretary, who has been examined, did not receive any gratuity from any person, and only joined the company after the prospectus was settled, on the invitation and introduction of Messrs. Bischoff, Bompas & Bischoff.

These are matters of grave importance, and as the commission is closed we think the company's counsel should now at once advise whether these moneys, or any of them, can be recovered, or whether the shareholders have any other remedies. We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

SOLE, TURNERS & KNIGHT.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited.)

It is intended to make a thorough investigation of this matter, and there seems to be no possible way in which Gen. Schenck will be able to escape from his acts. No other Administration than Grant's would permit the country to be disgraced by such an Embassador.

At a meeting of the shareholders on the 11th of November, the directors resigned, and the Hour publishes the following comic result of the investigation had:

EMMA MINE.

Capital, £1,000,000,
In 50,000 Shares,
November 9, 1871.
Profit promised, £80,000 per annum.
Result:
No Mine.
No Tools.
No Nothing.
November 10th, 1875.
£2,470
or about
One Shilling a Share.

The New York World, which publishes in its London correspondence the exposure of this swindle, says, editorially that, "if the disgrace of Mr. Schenck—the fresh and complete evidence of which we publish this morning—were the disgrace of an American of more notoriety than distinction, who ended a doubtful course in Congress by still more doubtful mercantile transactions and who finished by swindling upon a scale large enough to make the results the worst of crimes, and by means which are crimes, the facts would still carry with them national dishonor. Speaking wittingly and within careful bounds, no American, however his personal reputation was past losing, could cut such a swindle in such a way without soiling the commercial reputation of his nation in every European market. But Mr. Schenck is more than all this. How much more has been too often said to need saying again. The sickening story by which the national honor has been prostituted for a bribe, has been too often told to be unfamiliar. No man would willingly believe such corruption possible in his country's representative, but Mr. Schenck leaves us no option. By his own testimony he makes the evidence of his swindling collusion in the transaction unanswerable.

THE Khedive of Egypt, it is reported, offered the shares of the Suez Canal stock for sale to France previous to their purchase by England. Minister Decazes wanted to accept the offer of His Highness, but the Bank of France made some difficulties, and the opportunity for the acquisition of the property was lost.

FIRE AT M'KEESPORT.

FOUR BUILDINGS AND MOST OF THEIR CONTENTS DESTROYED, INVOLVING A LOSS OF ABOUT $12,000.

From The Daily Post of November 25.

Another destructive fire occurred at McKeesport shortly after twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, resulting in the destruction of four buildings, or property valued at about $12,000. The fire first broke out in a two story frame building on Market street just below Diamond square, occupied by Mrs. Hardisty as a dwelling and a millinery store. The Hook & Ladder company, and the citizens generally responded when the alarm was given, but a high wind was prevailing and the flames had gained such headway that they could not be confined to the burning building. From this they spread to the adjoining buildings on either side and these being frame, they too were soon given up to the devouring element. The one towards the river was occupied by Mr. James Hendrickson as a dwelling, and that at the corner of the Diamond, a small one story frame was occupied as a butcher shop by Mr. John Allenbrand From these the flames spread also to a double two story brick house owned by Messrs. C. Schoeller & Bros. In the lower part of the building, the firm kept a music and stationery store, and they were also agents for sewing machines. All these buildings were entirely destroyed, as well as all the millinery stock of Mrs. Hardisty and a great portion of Schoeller & Bro.'s stock also.

The high wind carried blazing shingles in every direction, and for a time it was feared the whole block would be consumed. A brisk rain had been falling, however during the day, and the shingles as well as the roofs of houses surrounding the fire had been thoroughly saturated, the extinguishments of the scattering brands was made easy. The employees of the National Tube Works, and of Messrs. Woods & Co.'s rolling mill also responded to the alarm, and did efficient service towards checking the flames. They brought with them the hose of the works, which were attached to the steam pump at the Tube Works. The Odd Fellow's Hall, a three story brick prevented the further progress of the flames on Market street, the walls extending high above the flames.

The loss and insurance as far as could be ascertained, are as follows:

John Allenbrand, butcher and owner of the three frame buildings, $5,000; partly insured but amount not known.

C. Schoeller & Bros, loss $4,000 on building and $3,000 on stock; insurance on building and $3,000 on stock; insurance on building $3,000 and on stock $1,500

James M. Hendrickson, loss $250; no insurance.

Mr. Hardisty, loss $1,500; insurance $900

The origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed by some that it was caused by a defective flue.

M'GOWAN AND COATES.

THE ALLEGED BROWNSVILLE AVENUE BURGLARS COMMITTED TO JAIL—M'GOWAN SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED—A BUFFALO GIRL CONNECTED WITH THE CASE.

From The Daily Post of November 25.

S. B. McGowan and John Coates, the parties who are charged with the numerous burglaries along Brownsville avenue were brought before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday morning for a hearing. Announcement of the hearing had been made and about sixty persons were present. There were five charges against each of the accused, and as they waived a hearing bail in the sum of $600 was fixed on each count or $3,000 apiece. They did not offer bail, however, and were committed to jail.

Subsequently H. H. McCormick, Esq., counsel for McGowan, offered bail to Judge White in the amount asked by the Acting Mayor, and although the informations had not been turned into court by the committing magistrate the court accepted the bail and McGowan was released. The mother and brothers of the accused furnished the bail and the report circulated yesterday that it was "straw" is not correct. The parties, however, are charged with having robbed the postoffice at Library in Snowden township, kept by John Murphy, and at Sodom, in Upper St Clair township, kept by Mrs. Mary Dietrich. When it was discovered that arrangements were in progress for the release of McGowan by the Court, the U. S. authorities were informed of the fact and had info mation lodged against them both by Mr. Murphy and Mrs. Dietrich. Commitments on these charges also were made out, but when they were taken to jail it was found that the U. S. authorities were too slow, as McGowan had already been released. U. S. Detective Tom Pender is accordingly searching for McGowan, but at latest accounts had not discovered him.

In this connection it might be stated that the Chief of Police has in his possession a trunk belonging to Miss Ophelia Dickinson of Buffalo, N. Y., who was to have been married to McGowan on Tuesday. She arrived in the city on Saturday in response to a telegram announcing McGowan's arrest and reported to the Chief. At her request the latter had the trunk removed to his office, as she had no time to make arrangements for its removal to McGowan's home. Yesterday, when she called for the trunk, she expressed her willingness to have it searched, as the officials thought it might contain some of the stolen goods, and several partly made dresses were alleged to have consisted of goods stolen from the store at Sodom. The female claimed, however, that McGowan had purchased the goods. The trunk yet remains in the custody of the Chief. The woman is said to be respectably connected at Buffalo.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. WOOD, SONS & CO. AGAIN REJECT THEIR PROPOSITION.

From The Daily Post of November 25.

The creditors of James Wood, Sons & Co. held a meeting in Register Harper's office on Diamond street yesterday morning to consider a proposition made by Mr. Wood for a composition. The total outstanding liabilities of the firm amount to $1,933,721 22, and creditors representing $1,500,000 were present.

After a list of creditors with claims amounting to over $50 had been read, a statement of assets prepared by James T. Wood, and sworn to by him, was read by the Register, which amounted to $439,487 38, exclusive of certain property mentioned in the statement, upon which no value was put.

After some delay, Register Harper read the proposition which was to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar, in money, exclusive of interest, on the balance of the debt, proved to be paid within ninety days of final confirmation of the Court. It will be recollected that ten per cent. of the whole amount has already been paid, the twenty-five per cent. offered now being on the residue of the indebtedness, amounting to $1,933,721 22, with a total per centage of about 32½ cents on the dollar.

A long discussion was then had on the value of property belonging to the firm, during which the value of property in Shenango valley was put at $718,500.

After the discussion, a *viva voce* vote on the proposition was taken. The total number of creditors represented was one hundred and thirty-four, of which sixty-seven votes in number were necessary to accept the proposition at the meeting. The total number of those in favor of accepting was sixty-three, and those against, sixty-seven, nine persons not voting, who had probably left the room.

The Register announced that the necessary number failing, it was useless to proceed further, and the meeting adjourned.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS.

The following yeomen good and true are required to lay aside all business and excuses, and serve their country as Quarter Sessions Jurors, their terms beginning on the days indicated below:

First Monday in January—Peter Whalen, laborer; Wm. H. Nautker, Sr.; Peter Getman, shoemaker; Edward Sweeney, tavern keeper; Martin Trouner, blacksmith; Jacob Doltz, grocer; Alex. Aiken, undertaker; John Woods, butcher; Nelson Jones, gent.; Thos. D. Evans, Roller; Edward Lewis, laborer; M. F. Maloney, barkeeper; Theodore Sampus, tobacconist; Frank Eichenlaub, merchant; Robt. M. R th, farmer; John McCully, laborer; Jacob Householder, carpenter; Horace Bibbon, carpenter; Michael Ventress, boat builder; John G. O'Leary, gent.; James McKee, tinner; George B. Head, painter; Charles Malone, bricklayer; Samuel Hare, merchant; James Morehead, machinist; Henry Hammer, tinner; Wm. Hammer, gent; Thomas Williams, coal merchant; Robert Beaty, laborer; Daniel Molder, cigar maker; Thomas Rodgers, builder; T. J. Totten, tinner. Donald Munn, paper carrier; Wm. Hazlett, Jr., contractor; Wm. McCreary, stone mason; Thomas Coackley, stove maker; William Moore, coal merchant; Samuel Elder, gent; Henry Wilson, alderman; James Stark, merchant; Edward McGovern, grocer; John Kane, patternmaker; Wm. Boyd, gent; Jacob Gap, farmer; Henry McNeil, farmer; Jacob Mutzig, gardener; Charles Mertz, saloon keeper; James M. Long, painter; John O. Phillips, lumber merchant; John R. Adams, miner; John G. Bickman, merchant; Wm. Park, farmer; Thomas A. Rowley, gent; Thomas Curren, farmer; John Campbell, farmer; John Spear, brickmaker; Wm. Ralston, grocer; James Day, laborer.

Third Monday in January—Isaac Gullett, carpenter; William Thompson, farmer; J. C. Brown, carpenter; Michael Urban, carpenter; Norris McCue, coal merchant; A. C. Wilson, merchant; Lawrence O'Connell, miller; Robert McCaslin, carpenter; Patrick Kennedy, heater; Samuel McKinley, brickmaker; Frank Harris, expressman; Standish Montgomery, agent; Captain William Dean, insurance agent; Thomas Finlon, cooper; William Frazier, clerk; John Gilleland, storekeeper; William R. Davis, storekeeper; W. H. Graham, carpenter; R. Gunning, foreman; J. A. Jarrett, collector; William S. Shaw, barkeeper; James J. Dugan, boat builder; Peter Kelly, laborer; Charles Gilmore, farmer; William Gormley, carpenter; Thos. Simmons, gent; John McNeil, farmer; Jos. Lang, brickmaker; Nicholas G. Ayres, ticket agent; E. McAdam, plasterer; Jno. McGraw, clerk; Jas. Hemphill, machinist; Wm. Downey, grocer; John H. Trimble, carpenter; Frank Baushmann, finisher; George Cochran, farmer; A. B. Murray, clerk; H. Crawford, grocer; Jacob H. Johnson, carpenter; Thos Rankel, carpenter; Robert King, carpenter; Thos. Metcalf, miner; B. F. Ralston, bookkeeper; Louis Kiersen, cooper; Patrick Kerr, collector; B. J. Kearney, carpenter; Samuel Phillips, cigar dealer; W. P. Bradell, gent; James Gilmore, farmer; John Gamble, tavern keeper; Wm P. Herbert, insurance agent; Wm. House, laborer; George McGaw, carpenter; Henry Kuhn, John Long, farmer; Daniel Beam, grocer; Henry R. Hunter, auctioneer; Stephen Troomey, blacksmith; B. B. Bishop, merchant; Chas. Myers, quarryman.

HOMICIDE AT SCOTDALE.

FATAL AFFRAY IN A WESTMORELAND COUNTY BAR-ROOM.

A shooting affray occurred at a bar-room in Scotdale, on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, Westmoreland county, on Wednesday evening, by which a man named Thomas Dobson lost his life. It seems about eleven o'clock on that night Dobson, in company with several companions, called at the bar-room of the Scotdale House and asked admission. Samuel Morrow, the barkeeper, had closed the bar and refused to admit them. Subsequently, it seems, he admitted them when in a boisterous manner they demanded liquor, and, upon their being refused, they became very noisy. Morrow ordered them to leave the room, but they declined to go, and, upon his threatening to eject them, Dobson, it is alleged, drew a revolver and said he would shoot. Morrow hastily drew his revolver and fired at Dobson, the ball entering his mouth and inflicting a wound from which he died a few moments afterwards.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Thursday when a verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered. After the shooting, however, Morrow immediately surrendered himself to the authorities of Westmoreland County. He was taken before the Court, when he furnished bail in the sum of $5,000 and was released.

Morrow, it is said, has a good reputation while Dobson is said to have been very quarrelsome and always ready to shoot on the slightest provocation.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

COCK FIGHTING, MAN SHOOTING AND THANKSGIVING AT M'KEE'S ROCKS.

On Thursday afternoon a "select" party organized a cock fight at McKee's Rocks, and for a time rare sport was had

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

A new trial was granted Caroline Kohrsen, convicted of perjury.

The motion for a new trial in the case of George McHazlett, convicted of fornication and bastardy, was overruled.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Eliza Ann Foster vs. A. M. Foster.

In the equity proceedings of B. C. Sawyer vs. the administrators of Wm. Phillips, deceased and the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company, a final decree was made directing the transfer to plaintiff of 300 shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company, held by the administrators, that the defendants account to plaintiff for all dividends which have accrued on said stock since the death of Wm. Phillips, that the bill be dismissed as to the company, and that the administrators pay the costs.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The four cases of Gebhart Mauch vs. Werner Kreuzkamp are on trial. They are sci fas in mechanics' liens.

Clara Elsessor admx. of Jacob Elsessor, dec'd, for use of J. Adam Weber vs. The North Western Mutual Insurance Company. Action on a life insurance policy. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,240 subject to a question of law reserved.

Armstrong Park vs. Jno. Huckestine Action to recover on a contract. On trial

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Benjamin F. Hook, of Baltimore, Md., and Morgan R. Wise, of Waynesburg, Greene county, partners as Hook & Wise, doing business in Waynesburg, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts. Adjudication in bankruptcy set aside and creditors given leave to proceed under the amended bankrupt act.

In the matter of Lawrence Sands, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, the election of J. M'M King, as assignee, was reported and approved.

W. L. Hawkins, bankrupt, Clinton county. The election of S. M. M'Cormick, as assignee, was approved.

I. W. Grubbs & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. The demurrer to this answer, Mary C. Montgomery, overruled, the answer held to be sufficient and the adjudication of the said Mary C. Montgomery refused.

Joseph L. Lytle & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An injunction was ordered to be issued against N. H. Van Winkle and Schloss & Heilbroner.

Jacob Shirk, bankrupt, Venango county. Leave granted bankrupt to amend his petition.

Baer & Stegmair bankrupts, Luzerne county. The petition of John Richard, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of J. H. Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad, is on trial. Testimony for the defense is being given by employes of the road. The case will probably go to the jury to-day.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Sebhart, March, Werner, Krewzkamp, (four cases); sci fas on mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $473 08.

Armstrong Park vs. John Huckestine Verdict for plaintiff for $202.

Patrick Barrett and wife vs. Francis Dunn; suit for slander. Jury out.

Mathias Hass vs. Economy B. & L. Association. On trial.

Elizabeth Campbell, administratrix of James Campbell, vs. George Rolshouse. On trial.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

C. H. Hammer & Son, debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was made for a meeting of the creditors on the 17th prox., to consider and pass upon a proposition for composition and settlement.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts, Washington county. Hearing on the motion for an injunction against John Paxton & Co., et al., adjourned to the 1st prox.

J. Emery Baker, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The argument took place on a motion for an injunction against Samuel Dixon, by Keenan for and Campbell against the same. Decision reserved.

Daniel C. Erhart, bankrupt, Blair county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Shaffer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad still holds in this Court.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Thos. Robinson vs. Louisa Smith and D. S. McKnight. On trial.

Commonwealth, for use, vs. Bailey & Bradley. Rule granted on J. J. McDermott to produce books of original entries.

F. E. Goodwell, manager, vs. W. J. McGimpsey. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Patrick and Hannah Barrett. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,000.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Domenec Cary. Joseph S. Cook appointed commissioner to take testimony and empannel a jury to pass up the alleged lunacy of said Cary.

Henrietta Fell vs Solomon Fell. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

George F. Schaub vs James Gibbs et ux. Verdict for plaintiff for $75 38.

Michael Bliss vs. Wm. A. Gwynn. On trial.

In the matter of the petition of Lizzie J. Lafferty for the appointment of a trustee, Court appointed Melchor Varner, he being instructed to give bond in the sum of forty thousand dollars with sureties, the same being forthwith presented and approved.

In the matter of the petition of Matilda C. Varner, wife of Melchor Varner, for the appointment of a trustee, Court appointed Hugh Lafferty, he to give bond in $40,000; also, with conditions the same as above.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. Emery Baker, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Injunction granted on Samuel Dixon.

Wm. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order for examination on the 18th inst., before Register Harper was made.

Albert Brown and George W. Heckert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. Similar petition presented and referred to Register Shafer for a hearing on the 20th inst.

Charles Wolters, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Similar petition presented, and referred to Register Harper for an examination on the 16th inst.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the rule on Matthias Butz, to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling the property of Wm. McKnight, was extended to the 3d inst.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts, Washington county. Hearing on the motion for an injunction against John Paxton & Co., et al., was adjourned to the 2d inst.

The bill in equity asking that U. S. Collectors Brown and Culbertson, of Crawford County, be restrained from interfering with a device for rendering whisky, prematurely old, belonging to Josiah Peiffer and Samuel Richards was argued for plaintiffs by Mr. Pettis of Meadville, U. S. Attorney Reed will conclud, to-day.

The ardent is "aged" as people frequently are, by agitation.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Henry S. Shaffer vs. P. R. R. Co., is still on trial but will likely be concluded to-day. Mr. Jessup opened for plaintiff, yesterday afternoon.

"SHYSTER" COMMISSION MEN.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AFTER THEM.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting at their rooms in the Germania Bank building yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance of members.

The committee appointed at the last meeting in reference to the bogus commission dealers presented the following report:

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily established that a few irresponsible parties calling themselves commission merchants and doing business in Pittsburgh have by circulars misquoted the market, and by other means induced parties to ship produce, &c., to them, and which has resulted in great loss to the shippers and in some cases to entire loss; therefore,

Resolved, That the "Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce" publicly warns the shippers to this market to carefully investigate the character and responsibility of all unknown houses by inquiring of our banks and business men.

Resolved, That our city papers as well as the papers in all localities interested in our markets be and are hereby requested to publish these proceedings.

An invitation to appoint a committee to attend a convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, to be held at Chicago December 15, was read and a committee appointed.

The question of memorializing Congress upon a modification of the Bankrupt law was postponed until the next meeting, at which time a call for a public meeting will be issued.

After the transaction of business of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

ANOTHER JURY DRAFT.

The following Juries have been drawn to serve in the Common Pleas Courts, their terms beginning at the times indicated below:

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

First Monday of January—Adam Wagner, machinist; H. J. Morris, machinist; H. McClain, real estate agent; John Coe, farmer; George Foster, painter; Owen Hamill, teamster; Frank Woods, editor; John Hays, cigar-maker; Adam Kereer, shoemaker; Daniel Gould, boot sider; Jas. Montooth, gent.; George Hamilton, gent.; Mark Donnelly, alderman; John Sampson, Sr., farmer; August Kredel, druggist; Henry Loeffler, tavern keeper; Charles Low, dry goods dealer; John W. Dongan, stone cutter; Louis Roll, gent; John Hofer, gent; James Cyphers, watchman; Josiah Speer, bricklayer; Sol. Moon, grocer; Francis J. McGuire, clerk; Joel Vankirk, physician; John McGraw, conductor; Thomas Maloney, saloon keeper; William M. McDonald, farmer; James Esler, Sr., saddler; Francis Braddock, moulder; James Gregg, gent; Wm. S. Neil, store keeper; James Seiferth, grocer; Wm. Shergold, boiler; Wm. McGuire, carpenter; Frederick Sefuen, watchman; Thomas Elliott, bookkeeper; Edward Fox, clerk; John Elder, farmer; Pat Paradin, blacksmith; Geo. C. Rode, barber; Robt. Woods, farmer; Emanuel Stokler, foundryman; Robt. Morrow, farmer; Thos. Tare, janitor; James Dickson, gardner; Geo. Stedeford, sawyer; Jos. Tillbrock, farmer. Henry Lucas, upholdsterer; Jerome S. West, farmer; John Wilkins, gent; Robt. McBride, farmer; John Dovenmyer, blacksmith; Fred. Brown, wagon maker; Jonas Smith, saloon keeper; John O'Connor, salesman; Geo Hinds, gent; Cyrus Christy, farmer. James McCaine, peddler; Wm. Patterson, blacksmith.

COMMON PLEAS NO 2.

Third Monday, January—P. J. May, laborer; James Huey, wagonmaker; Samuel Alter, farmer; Patrick Coyle, roller; Jacob Stein, carpenter; John Kearney, stone mason; John R. Boyd, farmer; Robert Hopper, farmer; Robt. M'Block, farmer; R. A. A. Patterson, carpenter; M. F. Waral, carpenter; Chas. Groetzinger, farmer; Wm. J. Mehaffey, shoemaker; Wm. McNamyre, boiler; James Morgan, boilermaker; George Kunkel, hotel keeper; James Morrison, boiler-maker; A. S. Canfield, merchant; William T Lyon, engineer; George Hess, grocer; James Richardson, shoemaker; James Williams, gent; C. W. Schulumpf, baker; L. M. Bannon, clerk; Gustave Verlock, watchman; Jacob Headland, farmer; Louis Jenkins, glass blower; Wm. Mawhinney, saddler; Wm. Onslott, farmer; George A. Barry, banker; P. N. M'Coy, Jr., merchant; Samuel Dalzell, gent; James A. Bradley, manufaturer, Wm. E. Ross, engineer; James Reed, watchman; Nick Rushia, farmer; James D. Walker, bricklayer; Hugh Davidson, farmer; John F. Morgan, farmer; Jos. G. Carter, clerk; G. W. Hubley, manufacturer; Jacob Mauren, gent; Henry Dipple, brewer; Felix O'Neill, gent; Tim. McMaarney, policeman; E. Gordon, innkeeper; James Neeson, gent; William Snyder, moulder; Henry Bowden, watchmaker; Evan Reese, heater; Samuel Duff, farmer; Nick Kelly, moulder; Edward Good, laborer.

Common Pleas No. 2—First Monday in January—Sylvester Barker, planing mill; S. F. O'Brien, carpenter; D. P. Estep, manager; Mark Marmera, cooper; Daniel Dillon, laborer; Edward Doty, laborer; James J. East, merchant; James Telford, farmer; W. C. Harrison, painter; Edward Bolland, Chartiers township; Wm. Woods, Sr., farmer; John Duffey, tailor; George Schroeder, clerk; William Patterson, clerk; William McConnell, clerk; Edward Eichenlaub, farmer; James Carter, farmer; Rody Patterson, Jr., livery stable keeper; J. O. M'Guner, lumber; Victor Miller, florist; Samuel Hill, oil merchant; Charles E. Snyder, moulder; J. B. Ingham, builder; Michal Mason, roofer; James N. Taylor, salt manufacturer; John Reda, farmer; Rob't. Forrester, conductor; Jas. Applegate, boat builder; Hamilton, Stewart, farmer; Samuel Smith, printer; James Lindsay, stovemaker; Henry McKelvy, carpenter; William Forsythe, farmer; John Biggert, engineer; Miles S. Humphries, boiler; Louis Kline, barber; T. M. Brady, telegraph; R. C. Clark, engineer; Daniel Ensline, liquor dealer; Michael End, stone cutter; Isaac Ewan, gent; J. Bedell, gent; E. McKnight, flouring mill; John Hutchinson, porter; A. M. Marshall, manufacturer; Lewis Hays, captain; John C. Brown, real estate agent; George Hansel, laborer; George Green, miner; Thos. Lee, driver; Jacob Hied, clerk; George Keisel, barber; James P. McHenry, baker; Patrick Duffy, laborer; Wm. Luderburg, blacksmith; Joseph W Long, notary public, J. Latshaw, painter; J. C. Byrne, tinsmith; Edward Hogan, manufacturer.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS; I'LL NONE OF IT."

We do not in the least feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar coated Pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little Pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

nov30TuTh&S

THE CORONER'S BUDGET.

INQUESTS HELD DURING NOVEMBER.

Coroner McCallin held nineteen inquests during November, as follows:

November 1st—John Welsh; death from drowning in the Monongahela river, near the Point.

November 4th—Jacob Nagle; accidentally run over on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Reese, Graff & Woods' mill.

November 7th—William J. Myler; death in Allegheny from convulsions.

November 9th—Christopher Lutz; killed by the "limited mail" at Roups Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

November 9th—John G. Mansz; killed in Baldwin township by being struck by a line attached to a falling tree.

November 10th—Michael O'Neal; struck by an express train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at Glendale.

November 10th—Hugo Schilling; suicide by shooting in Lower St. Clair township.

November 10th—Mrs. Julian Hoffman; suicide in the Twelfth ward by hanging.

November 11th—Herman Miller; death in Allegheny from consumption.

November 11th—John Tarr; death from injuries received by the explosion of the steamer Tigress.

November 12th—Joseph Tarr; death from the same cause.

November 15th—George Wymer; fell from and run over by a freight train on the Ft. Wayne road.

November 17th—Susanna McDonald; death from heart diseas.

November 17th—Henry D. Seitz; death from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall received while attempting to board a moving train at Sharpsburg, West Penn Railroad.

November 21st—Michael Halpin; death from injuries received at the explosion at Moorhead's mill.

November 23d—Thomas McKarahan; struck by an express train near Roseburg, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

November 26th—John Woodson; death from intemperance.

November 26th—Elizabeth Collins; killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Frederick Stoner, Penn township.

November 28th—Robert Jones, heart disease, superinduced by intemperance.

EVERYBODY should be careful to give prompt attention and rational treatment to a severe Cold—or a racking Cough—as these are commonly the chief primary symptoms of a disordered state of the Lungs, involving a tendency to develop into a settled Consumption. Persons of a delicate constitution, or those having weak or unsound Lungs, should be especially solicitous to treat the earliest symptoms of a Cold, in order to head off more dangerous complications; prudently keep by you, therefore, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that you may administer at once a judicious curative, during the first stages of any bronchial or Lung disorder, for not only are specific symptoms of these complaints more tractable and easily controlled then, but the general strength and tone of the system has not had time to be seriously affected, and is therefore more amenable to the recuperative and healing properties of the Expectorant. A little attention to what may seem a trifling Cold, may save you from the fate of a lingering Consumptive.

wsm&W

GROVY.

THE ECONOMY COMMUNISTS TAKEN IN BY A SHARPER.

Some time last August, a swindler giving the name of Groves, bought two flat loads of piles from one Marshall McDonald and the Economites. He represented that the piles were for the Exposition, and that as soon as enough could be realized from the show they would be paid for. The Exposition is now over and, although it proved a financial success, the venders of the piles have never seen their pay or heard from the swindler. As a party giving that name is awaiting in jail a trial on numerous charges of swindling as an organ, piano, sewing machine, threshing machine agent, etc., it is strongly suspected that he may be the same smooth tongued individual. Doubtless the matter might be settled by an inspection of the gentleman under Warden Smith's charge.

COMMENT ON "AMERICAN BEAUTIES"—

Translated from the French—"Beauty unadorned is adorned the most, (?). The absurd inconsistency of the above proverbial paradox seems to be rendered more conspicuous among the dishevelled beauties of the Eastern continent, where the full developed charms of our native American ladies are extolled in praises that savor too strongly of idolatry to pass unobserved by those critics here at home, who are acquainted with the secret patronized by our "belles d'Amerique," who (notwithstanding their natural grace, symmetrical figure and angelic feature, totally eclipse their proud rivals on the other side of the water) are in reality indebted to the artificial improvements supplied by our "Modes de Fashion" and other skilful artists, only to be found in this country, and which has procured for them a reputation abroad as being the most refined, intelligent and handsomest women in the world.

For instance, the loveliest woman I ever beheld informed me that she wore a set of Dr. Scott's "gold coin gum enameled porcelain teeth" and the patent atmospheric disk held them so firmly in place that she would rather have them than natural teeth.

SORE THROAT, LOSS OF VOICE AND CATARRH.

Dr. Sadler, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 256 Penn avenue, also makes a specialty of treating all forms of catarrhal diseases, hoarseness, loss of voice, polypus of the nose or throat, &c., in the most skilful and successful manner known to those who devote their time to such diseases. Indigestion is a frequent cause of some forms of chronic sore throat, and it again of deafness. The Doctor extirpates tonsils with little if any pain. Enlarged tonsils injure the voice, obstruct the breathing, and thus poison the blood. There is not the least danger, either present or future, in their removal.

THE PAINLESS FILLING OF TEETH

Is certain to supercede the horrid old method, for everybody fears the drills and scrapes, and the tortures incident to the preparation of a cavity for filling. By Dr. Quincy A. Scott's new process all the pain is done away with, and in consequence his elegant offices at 278 Penn avenue are constantly crowded with those who know the Doctor's great reputation for first-class operations.

PREMIUM PENMANSHIP.

The Penmanship specimens exhibited at our Exposition by Duff's College have been the admiration of experts and the wonder of all—the most artistic, graceful, elegant, beautiful and perfect penmanship ever exhibited in the United States—and not equalled by any in the world, in the opinion of our best judges, so that the award to Mr. Wm. H. Duff of the First Premium for Penmanship, is no more than the realization of everybody's expectations. The finest book-keepers, best trained business men, and the most accurate accountants, as well as the best penman of the country, are graduates of Duff's College—Pittsburgh Leader, Nov. 10, 1875.

THE ONLY SAFE ANÆSTHETIC

For the painless extraction of teeth is Dr. Quincy A. Scott's. He has administered it to people of every age and condition, and it can safely be taken by all, for it is as *harmless as water*. The Doctor's patients are always made entirely unconscious of pain, and always have happy dreams.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	....
Five-Twenties, 1864	....
Five-Twenties, 1865	116½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issues)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	122¼
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	122¾
Ten-Forties	117¾
Ten-Forties (Coupons)	117¾
Currency Sixes	122
New Five Per Cents	103¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	75¾
Adams Express	101
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	84
American Express	60
United States Express	53½
Pacific Mail	4
New York Central	144
Erie	16
Harlem	128
Michigan Central	58½
Michigan Southern	....
Union Pacific	31½
Illinois Central	94
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86½
Northwestern	78
Northwestern preferred	85¾
Rock Island	109¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne	127
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	68½
Toledo and Wabash	5½
Fort Wayne	98
Chicago and Alton	120
Ohio and Mississippi	17¾
C. C. and I. C.	4¾

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 1, 1875.

Trade on Liberty street was a marked improvement over that of yesterday and the volume of transactions was quite large. Prices were very firm and there was a slight advance in some of the leading articles. Butter was in good demand as was also fresh Eggs which continue scarce. Apples and Potatoes quiet as were also Flour and Groceries.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.
Choice ₱ bbl...$3 50@4 00
Medium.....2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....7@8
Other grades.....5@6
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 20@2 25
Highwines.....1 18@1 19
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Porter.....9@10
X.....6@ 9
XX.....8@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₱ cwt.7 75@8 00
Pot ash.....7 50@8 00
Soda ash corn.....3 25@3 50
Refined.....4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₱ doz.....2 25
No. 3, ₱ doz.....2 50
No. 4, ₱ doz.....3 00
No. 5, ₱ doz.....3 50
No. 6, ₱ doz.....4 00
Carpet Brooms—
No. 3, ₱ doz.....3 75
No. 4, ₱ doz.....4 00
No. 5, ₱ doz.....4 50
Fancy Carpet.....4 25@
Toy Brooms—
Per doz.....$1 50@2 00
Stove Brushes.....3 00@4 50
Wisps, paper.....1 50@2 00
Wisps, plain.....1 00@1 75
Grain.
Green barley.....1 15@1 22
Do medium.....1 10@1 11
do stock braid.....1 05@1 11
do brust corn.....1 10@1 12
Butter.
Good to choice.....30@33
Butter.
Common to fair.....18@20
Medium to good.....25@28
Prime to choice.....29@31
Beans.
Choice navy.....1 70@1 75
Medium, prime.....1 60@1 67
Bagging.
Two bush.....30
Two and a half bush.....30
Three bush.....35
Banner Baking Powder.
½ ₱ cans, per doz.....$1 50
do do 2 50
1 do do 3 50
5 do do 16 00
10 ₱ boxes, ₱ ₱.....40
Cheese.
Ohio Factory.....14@14½
N. Y. Goshen.....14@14½
Limburger.....14@15
Sweitzer.....15@15
Cement.
Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00
Louisville hydraulic.....2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do.....2 00@2 25
Plaster, do.....3 00@3 50
Rosendale.....3 00@3 50
White lime.....1 50@1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality.....$2 75@3 00
Second quality.....2 50@2 75
Crackers.
Water.....6½
Sugar.....9
Lemon biscuits.....11
Fruit.....12
Soda.....6½
Ginger snaps.....12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2 ₱ lb.....$2 75
Beans, 2 ₱ lb.....2 00
Beans String, 2 ₱ lb.....1 50
Corn.
Connellsv'e, ₱ doz.....$2 50@2 75
Peaches.
Per doz.....2 00@3 00
Pickled.....1 00@1 25
Feathers.
Live geese.....60@65
Common.....35@40
Fish.
Mackrel, No. 1.....
₱ bbl.....$19 00@
do ½ bbl.....10 00@
Do No 2 ₱ bbl.....17 00@
do ½ bbl.....9 00@
Do No 3 ₱ bbl.....14 00@
do ½ bbl.....8 00@
White fish, ₱ ₱.....
Lake herring, ₱ ₱.....5 50@
½ bbl split.....4 75@
Labrador herr'g.....
½ bbl split.....8 50@
Do rd do bbl.....8 00@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices—
White Winter.....$7 75@8 00
Wisconsin.....6 75@
Minnesota.....6 25@
Red winter new.....6 25@6 50
Rye ₱ bbls.....5 00@5 25
Graham.....7 00@7 25
Corn Meal ₱ bu.....
Oat Meal.....7 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio.....@26
Choice Rio.....@25
Prime Rio.....@24
Good Rio.....@
Java.....@34
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers.....27@28
Rio, in bulk.....27 @27½
Java, in papers.....36
Java, in bulk.....30@
Teas—
Young Hyson.....50@1 00
Gunpowder.....50@1 25
Imperial.....50@1 00
Japan.....50@1 00
Oolong.....50@ 80
Fancy.....$1 00@
Moyoseong.....25@ 85
Rice—
Choice Carolina.....
Patna.....
Sundries.....
Spices—
Cloves ₱ lb.....
Allspice.....18 @19
Cassia.....25@ 25
Nutmegs.....$1 25@
Pepper.....25@

Candles—
Star, full weight.....15
Stearine.....
Mould.....11@12
Sugars—
Standard A.....10¾@10¾
Standard B.....10¼@10¼
Dry extra C.....10 @10
Extra C yellow.....9¾@
Franklin vol.....9¾@
New Orleans.....8¾@9¾
Cut loaf.....12¼@12¾
Crushed.....11¾@
Powdered.....11¾@
Granulated.....11¾@
Molasses.....
Strictly ch'ce N O.....70@
Prime.....55@
Good.....45@
Syrup.....
Extra white drips.....70@
Sugar drips.....60@
Lower grades.....35@50
Sirups.....
Pearl.....5 @
Silver gloss.....9½@
Corn.....10½@
Sundries.
Irish, ₱ box.....$2 25
Rabbit's best.....6 00
Rabbit's N. Y. only.....5 25
German mottled.....7 50
Soda—
Bicarb in kegs.....5
Bicarb, ₱ ₱ in papers.....6½
Bicarb, ₱ ₱ papers.....7
Miscellaneous.
Cider, per bbl.....$7 75@8 00
Grapes per lb.....6@
Pears, Cal'p'r, ₱ bu.....$1 00@1 25
Peaches, Cal'p'r, ₱ bu.....1 00@1 25
Mince Meat.....10@11
Peas, dr. gr.....1 80@1 90
Grain.
Wheat—
Mich. white.....$1 40@1 42
Fa. and Ohio.....1 35@1 37
Red winter.....1 30@1 32
Do long grade.....1 25@1 30
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....64@66
High mixed.....64@
Low mixed.....62@64
Ear yellow.....64@66
Do mixed.....60@62
Oats—
Western white.....42@43
Mixed dark to it.....38@38
Rye—
Prime.....80 @83
Barley—
Choice Fall.....1 12@1 15
Hops.
New Crop.....18@20
Hay.
Prime Timothy on track.....19@20
do No 2.....17@18
Upland prairie.....14@16
Choice No 1.....21 00@22 00
Loose by wagon.....15@20
Hominy.
Per bbl.....$4 75@5 00
Meal.
New ₱ lb.....2½@3
California.....2½@
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.....$1 05@1 08
Do No 1.....95@
Do No 2.....78@
Carbon.....11½@12
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.....90@95
Seconds, per cwt.....1 00@1 10
Middlings.....1 15@1 40
Chop feed.....1 10@1 20
Oil Meal.....1 80@2 00
Potatoes.
Pearless on track
Per bu.....75@ 80
Peachblows do.....40@ 45
From store do.....50@ 55
Sweet per bbl.....2 75@3 25
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ₱ lb.....16 @
Sugar cured.....13½@14
Breast bacon, S C.....14
Dried beef ex S.....
Cold.....15 @
Beef tongues, ₱ ₱.....
Cl'r do.....7 00@
Bacon Shoulders.....10½@
Rib sides.....13½@
Short C. S do.....13¾@
Clear Sides.....16 @
Mess pork.....$23 00@
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces.....
₱ ₱.....12½@
Do half bbls.....14
Lard Ref. for export.....
in pure tierces.....14½@
Do in ½ bbls.....15
Do in buckets.....15½@
Do 3 ₱ caddies.....16@
Do 5 ₱ do.....16@
Do 3 ₱ pails.....16½@
Do 5 ₱ do.....16½@
Do 6 ₱ do.....17
Rags.
Good mixed.....2¼@3
Woolen.....¾@
Jobbing Prices.
Jobbing ex.....1 50@
Tallow.
Choice country.....9 @9½
Medium do.....7½@8
Seeds
Buckwheat.....$1 80@
Flaxseed.....1 75@1 80
Timothy.....2 75@2 80
Clover.....7 00@7 25
Poultry.
Liv. chickens, ₱ pr.....45@55
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₱ bu.....$1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₱ 100.....5 00@6 00
Onions ₱ bbl.....2 50@3 00
Onions, ₱ bbl.....1 50@2 00
Wool.
Fine, ₱ ₱.....
Medium.....
Coarse.....
Tub washed.....
Combing, fine.....
Do coarse & medium.....
Pulled.....

FITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 1, 1875.

There was no change in the market to day except that prices were not so firm. The tendency was to lower prices.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 27¾@1 29. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 55@1 57½, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 28¾@1 30.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 11⅞@12; Baltimore delivery 11⅞@12; N. Y. delivery 12⅝@12⅝.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 25@1 30 for city make and $1 15@1 20 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Market quiet; S. V. 11⅞; crude 6½c; cases 10½c

PARKERS, December 1.—Market quiet; United bdd at $1 28¾@1 30; shipment $1 57½.

TITUSVILLE, December 1.—Market quiet and firm; sales at $1 60.

OIL CITY, December 1.—Market quiet at $1 47½.

ROUSEVILLE, December 1.—Market quiet but steady at $1 52½.

TIDIOUTE, December 1.—Market quiet nothing offering; held at $1 57½.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are the latest quotations:

Horse shoes, ₱ 100 keg lots	$4 75
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 00
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 25
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	5 75
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 00
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 25

The following are Barrs Prices:

Horse shoes, ₱ keg 10 keg lots	$5 75
Horse shoes, ₱ keg 50 keg lots	5 65
Mule shoes, ₱ keg 10 keg lots	6 75
Mule shoes, ₱ keg 50 keg lots	6 65

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1875.

CATTLE.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, December 1.

Receipts—159 cars through cattle.
" 145 cars local cattle.
" 183 cars hogs.
" 48 cars sheep.
Sales— 2,294 head of cattle.

THE MARKETS.

Cattle better. Hogs and sheep about statuo quo.

J. F. Sadler & Co. report the following concerning the market for the week ending Wednesday.

CATTLE.

The total arrivals for the week foot up 159 cars of through stock and 145 cars for sale on this market, a shortage of 45 cars as compared with the same days last week, the principal falling off being in through consignments. The general quality of the cattle offered here was a very fair average, aside from good choice heavy grades, there being but few of that kind here, though the inquiry was not very great for this latter class, the better demand being for medium to good lots; averaging from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds. The tone of the market was somewhat improved, and trade ruled moderately active at an advance of ¼ to ¼ from the quotations given in our last report. Four loads ot extra good Kentucky cattle averaging 1,420 lbs brought $6 40 per hundred which was the outside price realized on any lot this week. We quote.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 25@5 50
Common to fair 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 75@5 00
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 25
Common to fair, same weight	4 25@4 50
Good choice feeders	4 75@5 00
Fair feeders	4 00@4 50
Stockers	3 50@3 75
Cows and bulls	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The supply during the latter days of last week was about equal to the demand with sales of Yorkers at $7 10 to $7 20, and good Philadelphia's $7 60 to $7 75. Trade was steady, and all grades were pretty well cleaned up on Saturday.

The arrivals were liberal on Saturday and trade opened slow Monday morning at figures a shade lower than Saturday's prices. For Yorkers and Philadelphia prices are unchanged.

Receipts have continued liberal the rest of the week and at this writing the pens are pretty well filled with unsold hogs, and there is a disposition on the part of buyers to put Yorkers back to 7c, in which they will succeed if arrivals continue so liberal. There are very few good prime Philadelphia hogs on the market, most all being too light and lacking quality. This kind is commanding 7¾c, while the extra grades are selling at 7 5-8@7¾c. There is a fair prospect of the price being sustained on the extra Philadelphias, because of their scarcity. Following we give as the quotations at the close of trade to-day:

Extra Philadelphias	$7 75
Medium	7 50
Yorkers	7 00@7 15

SHEEP.

But 48 cars arrived during the past seven days, only a few loads of this number being good fat sheep. This is a very light run, though it did not cause much change in prices but strengthened the demand for good grades which sold promptly at quotations. Common sheep rule dull and are hard to sell, being continually in excess of the demand. The following quotations give the state of the market at the close to-day:

Best 90 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 37
Fair 80 to 90 lbs	4 25@4 75
Common 70@80 lbs	3 25@3 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, November 30, 1875.

The market for all kinds of stock lacked animation yesterday. The supply was ample, and with the exception of sheep the offerings were of good quality. Below will be found the ruling prices:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. steers	$6 40@6 75
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers	5 50@6 25
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. steers	5 00@5 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. steers	4 00@4 50
Common	3 50@4 00
Stockers	3 00@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 80
Yorkers	7 10@7 20
Roughs	6 25@7 75

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 20
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 40
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs	4 60@4 90
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@4 00
Scalawags, per head	1 25@2 00

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

The following is the revised price list for wrought iron welded tubes.

Inside Diameter. Inches.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft Galvanized $ cts
⅛	04	08
¼	04	08
⅜	05	08
½	07	12
¾	09	14
1	12	19
1¼	19	28
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90	1 30
4	1